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all VOLUNTEER

The Association for the Development of the Volunteer

NOVEMBER 1982



Reaching the community

Commander's Notes



In most communities you, the recruiter, are the most visible soldier they know. You are the Army.

Favorable image throughout your community takes time. Be patient, but be active. To start, learn about your community. The local Chamber of Commerce, library or School Board are excellent sources of community information.

Let people know you have something to offer. Spend time planting the idea of Army enlistment in the community's minds and develop an aggressive community interaction program – one that reaches its schools, churches, and business organizations.

Seize every opportunity. One thought is to suggest ideas for discussion on local radio talk shows or phone-in programs. Offer yourself as the community's expert on Army opportunities. Remember that disc jockeys also have a strong influence on the community and in many cases are aimed right at your target audience. They are informal news persons commenting on local happenings and news of interest. A good rapport with these individuals will enhance your ability to develop an effective community program.

Create goodwill towards the Army the same way your business counterpart does. Your product is the Army and your potential tools are many. Participate in committees planning community events. Get the Army involved; however, promise only what you can deliver. Offer to provide Army films to youth and community organizations. You may consider offering to run the films during presentations on Army opportunities. Insure all public and school library reference areas are supplied with current Army recruiting literature.

Tell the Army's story in your community school. Each high school schedules a Career Education Program sometime

during the school year. Coordinate with the program's faculty monitor and identify Army personnel who can participate. Attend school activities – plays, award sessions and athletic competition. Support your school's academic program. Inform the faculty that "today's Army" offers high technology skills in addition to military skills.

Another effective means to interact with the community is through the Total Army Involvement in Recruiting or TAIR Program. Your fellow soldier is a valuable resource. Schedule those TAIR events that both demonstrate the Army's high technology skills and focus on the target audience. One such event might consist of an air traffic control static equipment display with Army air traffic controllers explaining their jobs and demonstrating their equipment. I encourage you to work through your DRC A&SP to coordinate with your supporting Army units to develop TAIR skill clinics that provide you high technology TAIR events.

This issue of *all VOLUNTEER* contains several articles on community involvement and TAIR events which have been effective. The recruiter gained valuable recognition that translated into quality enlistments.

All the activities that I have described are vehicles available to each recruiter. Use them and make a positive contribution. Your community perceives the Army through you. The Army starts with you!

HOWARD G. CROWELL, JR.
Major General, USA
Commanding

all
VOLUNTEER



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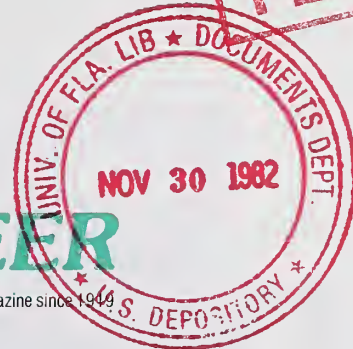
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all VOLUNTEER

The Army's recruiting and retention professional magazine since 1949



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FEATURES

| | |
|---|----|
| Air show boosts Army..... | 4 |
| Educator forum | 8 |
| The Firecracker 400..... | 10 |
| USAR helps community | 11 |
| The sky's the limit..... | 12 |
| How to get something for nothing..... | 14 |
| Swimming champ dives into Army career..... | 20 |
| Soldiers find novel art in history..... | 21 |
| Drill Sergeant School | 22 |
| Readership survey results..... | 29 |
| DRC means Detroit Recruiting Cartoonist..... | 30 |
| Scholar Athlete Award | 32 |
| Concord's karate champ captivates crowds..... | 34 |
| 91G: Behavioral Science Specialist | 35 |

DEPARTMENTS

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Field File | 16 |
| Update | 25 |
| Diagnostic Test Answers..... | 25 |
| Top 100 Club | 26 |
| Recruiter Aid | 27 |
| Diagnostic Test..... | 28 |

ABOUT THE COVER

Parades are one way the Army maintains visibility in the community. This scene was photographed by all VOLUNTEER staffer Ken Holder in Chicago on Armed Forces Day. The Behavioral Science Specialist at work was photographed by SSG Leroy Minor of the Academy of Health Sciences at Ft. Sam Houston.



91G Behavioral Science Specialist

Reaching the community

*Story and Photos
by Bob Lessels
Cincinnati DRC*

Dayton air show boosts Army air power

The competition was tough for Army Recruiting at the Dayton International Air Show. The Navy and Marines brought both the Blue Angels and the Chuting Stars parachute team, the Air Force had its newest planes on the line, each gleaming in the hot southern Ohio sun, even the Canadian Armed Forces were there in the form of the air demonstration team, the Snowbirds.

What could the Army possibly offer in the face of such stiff competition? Enough to steal the show.

Working closely with Cincinnati DRC and Dayton area recruiters the Active Army, Army Reserve, Ohio and Pennsylvania Army National Guard, Ohio Air National Guard, Army ROTC at the University of Dayton, and the USAREC Recruiting Support Center - put together a show that drew a standing ovation from the 225,000 attending the two-day affair.

The Cincinnati DRC knew the competition for attention would be fierce. First, Dayton is the home of the giant Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Second, Dayton is the home of the top Air Force recruiting squadron in the nation. Third, when Dayton thinks of flying, they've been conditioned to think Air Force.

"The Army flies? I didn't know that . . ." is the typical response.

How to break that kind of image was the problem facing the DRC staff. How to ensure Dayton, home of the Wright Brothers and aviation, knew after the show ended that the Army was in the air to stay.

The first phase was analyzing available resources. Ideas were bounced around. What units were available that were also oriented in some way to flying? How could they best be employed? The answers were not long in coming.

The 11th Special Forces were based in Jamestown, Ohio. Would they make

a jump? Yes! Would the Ohio Air National Guard provide a C-130. Yes! Would we like some A-7 Corsair attack bombers to add to the realism. Yes! (What the heck, it would show that airpower is really intended to support the soldier on the ground. . .) How about an air assault? The 101st Airborne Division at Ft. Campbell, agreed to send a UH-60 Blackhawk and four rappellers if we could provide the funds. A TAIR fund cite was quickly coordinated with Midwest Region headquarters. How about static displays? The UH-60 could be towed into the viewing area between rappelling shows but more was needed. The University of Dayton agreed to set up a booth and provide a videotape machine showing films of Army aviation opportunities. The Special Forces unit agreed to contribute a display. Recruiting Support Center really came through on short notice with Cinema Van 8.

As July 24 hit and the world's second largest air show opened, the Army was ready.

The early part of the day was spent by the crowds in watching the Blue Angels and the Chuting Stars and the Snowbirds put on a fine display of precision flying and parachute jumping — but this was Dayton: these fine teams had all been here before and the audience was a bit jaded about seeing them again. They wanted something different and the Army gave it to 'em!

"Ladies and gentlemen," the announcer intoned. "Stand by for a thrilling performance by the United States Army . . ."

The echo of the announcer's voice was drowned out by four Ohio Air National Guard A-7s screaming across the runway to make simulated bomb runs in front of the viewing stand. Explosive charges were detonated by an Army Reserve Engineer unit to simulate the bombs impacting. As smoke and flames billowed up, an Ohio ANG C-130 swept in low, discharging 12 paratroopers



Many visitors to the Dayton air show visited and enjoyed Cinema Van eight from the Recruiting Support Center. Through the many displays the Daytonians realized, the Army is heavily involved in aviation.





Members of the 11th Special Forces demonstrated their abilities with the silk and . . .



. . . showed the civilians the ropes.

from the 11th Special Forces. As the jumpers hit the LZ, marked out by a Pathfinder team on the ground, they scattered to secure the area, using blanks and grenade simulators to add to the excitement. No sooner was this done than the UH-60 swung in, low near the treeline, hedgehopping obstacles, to come to a hover in front of the audience. Ropes dropped from the Blackhawk and the rappelling team dropped down, then were retrieved by the Blackhawk.

As the rappellers swung from the UH-60 and waved to the crowd, a roar of applause erupted from the viewing area. This was something different.

By the time the helicopter had returned to the static display area, crowds

were pressing close to see the Blackhawk and meet the rappelling team. Thousands, waiting their chance to get close to the UH-60, had their attention caught by the Cinema Van and the ROTC aviation videotapes. The recruiters on site were fielding questions by the hundreds from young men and women whose imagination had been sparked by the Army show.

The Reserves weren't ignored either. The Special Forces unit and the Army Reserve engineer unit both had displays nearby to show visitors how they work and to explain details of enlistment programs in the USAR.

But the airshow was only part, albeit the major part, of the festival. A parade through the northern Dayton

A local DEPer, Lisa Vest, was Miss Army for the Dayton Air show. Her appearance in the parade highlighted the delayed entry program.



suburb of Vandalia, which hosts the show each year. The parade featured dozens and dozens of units and the Army was well represented.

The delayed entry program was highlighted by Miss Lisa Vest, who is to ship in September, and who was named "Miss US Army — Dayton Air Show." She rode in an M-151 borrowed from the Army Reserve and driven by one of the rappellers of the 101st Airborne Division. A second unit consisted of a DRC staff car carrying recruiting SSG Ron MacCormack and his family. A final entry consisted of a local Daytonian COL, dressed as GEN George S. Patton.

The parade displays and the recruiting booth at the fair were manned by the balance of the Dayton North RS staff: SFC Wayne Davis, the station commander; SFC Ricky Dean, SSG Wilford Hall, and SGT Larry Byrd.

When the Dayton Airshow closed Sunday night, it was a tired but happy group of recruiters who left the airport. Through effective use of available resources, they had shown this "Air Force Town" that the Army was into aviation on a major scale—that the Army was into the air to stay! 🇺🇸



The many displays and demonstrations proved that the Army was in the air to stay.



Gaining access to local high schools is often a major stumbling block in a recruiters' effort to reach the quality market. Reluctant educators mean no high school lists and no ASVAB testing.

Ft. Monmouth DRC had been experiencing these difficulties and decided to try something new.

The DRC realized the Army needed to reach top-level educators and make

them aware of education and career opportunities in the Army. Recently the DRC held an educator forum that attracted 73 top-level educators from New Jersey. Then the job of reeducating these influencers about the Army and its programs began.

School board members, superintendents, and guidance counselors who are not normally available to a recruiter were the primary target. It was going to be difficult attracting them.

Speakers were needed who would not only attract the educators to the forum, but who also fully supported the recruiting mission. When COL Leland Holland, chief of the Army's Current Intelligence Division and a former hostage in Iran, and Harry N. Walters, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, both agreed to speak to the educators, the problem was solved.

Secretary Walters was there to alter the image of soldiers as having little or no education. His main goal, he told the educators, "was to change the perception that the Army can't walk and chew gum at the same time." He impressed on the educators the fact that standards today are higher than ever before. He brought home his point when discussing the educational level of soldiers serving in high technology careers.

COL Holland's appearance generated significant coverage from local newspapers and insured an interested and attentive audience at the forum.

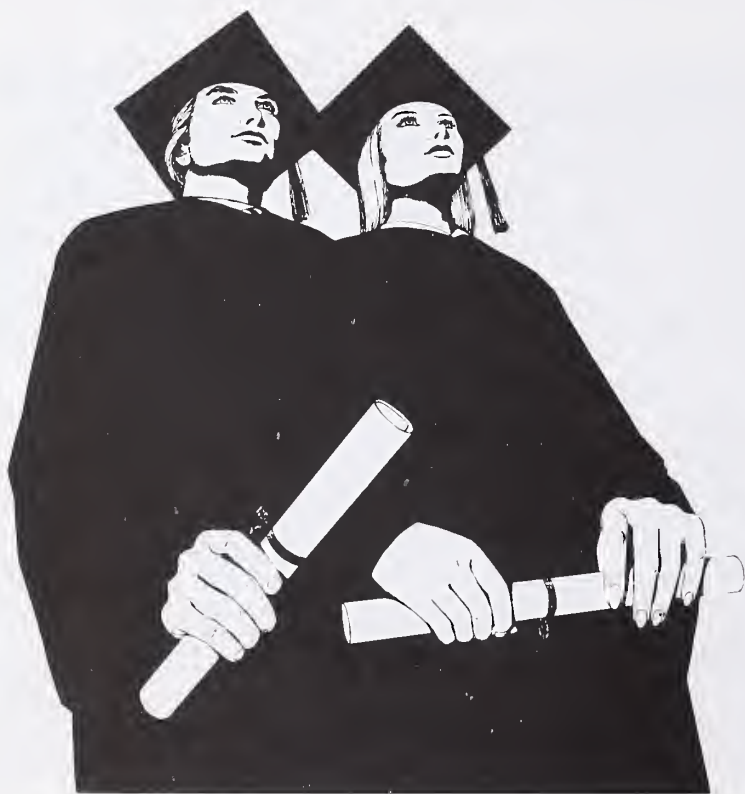
New Jersey Governor Thomas Kean showed his interest in the conference by sending his special representative.

The two-day event was designed to provide the educators with a first-hand look at the Army and its programs. Particular attention was placed on high technology career fields and on the education required by today's soldier.

If the educators were going to change their opinions about today's Army, they would need a better understanding of the entire recruiting process. To do this, a mock recruiting station was established at the conference center. A JOIN system was set up at the mock station so educators could be given a

The New Jersey Educator Forum

*Story and Photo
by Judy L. Strahan
Ft. Monmouth DRC*



briefing on the capabilities of this new recruiting tool.

Two recruiters played the roles of recruiter and guidance counselor as the educators asked questions about job opportunities, education programs, and Army benefits.

ASVAB testing and its value to the Army were also fully explained to the educators. In his remarks to them, Secretary Walters urged the educators to administer the ASVAB to students. He also explained to them just how important the test was in measuring a student's aptitude for military service.

In addition to the forum, with its top-level speakers and mock recruiting station, a tour of the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) at Ft. Monmouth was arranged.

The educators received a briefing and tour of the Satellite Communications Agency and the computer facilities at the CECOM Research and Development Center.

The tour gave the educators an opportunity to view new technology and to talk with soldiers directly responsible for manning and repair of the equipment. This one-on-one approach let the educators address specific questions to the soldiers about training, educational background, and life in the Army in general.

According to Linda McNamara, DRC education coordinator, most educators left the forum with a more favorable impression of the Army. They were especially pleased with the caliber of the soldiers they had seen and spoken to.

The responses on a follow-up questionnaire were proof positive:

"An excellent well-planned tour which should meet its objective in establishing greater rapport and understanding with local schools."

(Superintendent)

"A most excellent and productive exposure to Army experiences."

(Program Coordinator)

"I am glad I took this opportunity to learn about a very viable and worthwhile career choice, the US Army."

(Director of Instruction)



Support from the local military community helped insure the success of the New Jersey Educator Forum. Several educators learned about Army technology from MG Donald M. Babers. Babers is commanding general of the Army Communications-Electronics Command at Ft. Monmouth which the educators had toured earlier in the day.

Those responses proved the New Jersey Educator Forum accomplished its goals: change the opinion of those educators who were previously non-supportive of Army recruiting; and, gain access to traditionally difficult schools.

The benefit of staging this forum locally was that a relatively small amount of money was used to reach a large audience. The DRC spent \$6,500 to reach 73 top influencers in the state. These educators came from counties representing 80 percent of the school population in the DRC.

Remaining in the local area and using local military assets had two

distinct advantages: the cost of the forum was held down; and more key educators were able to participate.

"The key to success is planning," McNamara said, "it is essential to have the full cooperation and total involvement of the command.

"Give yourself plenty of time for planning," she continued, "make deadlines and stick to them. Know your target audience.

"It was well worth the time and effort required to put the forum together," McNamara concluded, "if we changed one person's bad opinion or gained access to a single school previously closed to us."

Making a bang at the Firecracker 400

*Story and Photos
by Steve Otten
Jacksonville DRC*

One of the most important functions of a TAIR event is to promote Army awareness. At the recent NASCAR Firecracker 400 stock race, everyone was aware of the Army.

Held at the Daytona International Speedway in Florida, the race was dedicated to the men and women of the Army.

To fully appreciate the Army's involvement at Daytona, it may be helpful to see it as the typical spectator saw it that day.

After parking his car, the racegoer would have first seen the Army at the main gate. A static display had been set up and included a tank, howitzer, Cobra gunship helicopter and a Chaparral air defense system from Ft. Stewart.

After examining the equipment, the spectator headed for his seat carrying Army iron-on decals and stickers he received from one of the recruiters at the exhibit.



Grand marshal for the Firecracker 400 race, BG James Dozier, accepts the key to the city from the mayor of Daytona Beach.



An honor guard from the 75th Ranger Battalion prepares to fire a 21-gun salute.

The spectator then bought a souvenir program and inside saw a two-page article (with photographs) about the 24th Infantry Division, from Ft. Stewart. Also inside the program was a full-page ad for the Army College fund and a full-page biography of the race's grand marshal, BG James Dozier.

When the music started playing, the spectator realized the sounds of music were being played by an Army band. It was not marching music, but country music from "Overwhelming Majority," a combo from Ft. Stewart.

Looking at the sky, the spectator saw members of Ft. Benning's Silver Wings parachute team landing in the infield. Then, the Silver Wings presented a baton to the founder of NASCAR, Bill France, Sr., and another

baton to the grand marshal. In addition, the jumpers brought the green starting flag and the US flag.

Then, a group of soldiers marched onto the infield. The announcer informed the crowd that the soldiers were an honor and color guard from Ft. Stewart's 75th Ranger battalion.

Following a 21-gun salute, the national anthem was played by SP4 Gary Huseby from the combo. Finally, the flag was raised by SFC Franklin Miller, a Medal of Honor recipient; and two Jacksonville recruiters, SSGs Skip Ettinger and Terry Hunter.

At the end of the day, the audience had been treated to the fast action of the automobile race and the sights and sounds of the Army.

“It’s the most wonderful thing anyone has ever done for the elderly,” seems to be the most common phrase used by the patients at the Columbia-Union Clinic Project, staffed and operated by members of the 45th Army Reserve Station Hospital, in Portland, OR.

The free clinic which is operational on drill weekends is the “brain child” of Army Reserve MAJ Larrie Noble, Officer-in-Charge of the North Portland area health clinic. Noble is employed by the Multnomah County Health Services, as a civilian health nurse, and reports that there were a noticeable number of requests received for foot care and hypertension screening, from homebound patients in the North Portland area.

“Those requests were mostly from elderly people,” she explains, “and at that time emphasis was on hypertension screening being conducted at local drug stores and other temporary locations. There was a very recognizable need for expanded care for the lower income residents of this area of Portland.” She added, “I had always wanted to be in the Army and this was a means to fulfill a community need as well as a personal goal.”

With this in mind, Noble enlisted in the Army Reserve, as a captain, under the provisions of the civilian skills program. She quickly suggested her ideas for the clinic through proper channels and approval was granted for establishing the clinic, an Army funded On-the-Job Training site, to be operated in county owned facilities but supplied and staffed by the 45th Station Hospital, of the 124th Army Reserve Command.


Since its beginning in August 1976, the clinic has functioned in the midst of the 1978 measles epidemic which hit the North Portland area extremely hard, fall influenza inoculation campaigns, and routine health care

problems. In past years the personnel of the 45th have assumed total county health functions for that area during their two week annual training.

The 45th services have included mass immunizations, referring patients to their own physician and to alternate agencies for aid. Last summer, physical examinations were given to nearly 100 Boy Scouts who had scholarships to camp, but could not afford the physical exams required to attend. Patients are also educated on enrollment for other social service programs to assure their continued care should unforeseen circumstances cause the clinic to close.

The patients at the clinic range in age from 4 days to 104 years and problems are as varied as the medical profession itself. MAJ Noble feels that the clinic doesn’t take a patient’s business away from the community physicians but “provides a service that would normally be unaffordable for most of them.” Services are available without regard for a patient’s financial position, although the majority are from low income families.

Even though the members of the 45th are kept quite busy during their drill sessions, they still must keep abreast of the military side of their reserve duty. Staff members feel a sense of great camaraderie between the officers and enlisted. SFC Groenlund feels that training has continually improved, very often on a one-to-one basis between the seven officers and seven enlisted personnel assigned to the clinic. “Unit mission is a particular emphasis,” explains Groenlund, “accomplishment of training, drill attendance and military orientation have a top priority in this unit.”

One patient, Frank Mulby, has been going to the clinic for more than two years said, “It’s the best thing anyone has ever done for us elderly, these people are fine professional people and they do wonderful work.” 



USAR unit maintains readiness while helping the community

*by Dennis Howland
Portland DRC*

The sky's the limit for

*Story and Photos
by Erthalder Westover,
Concord DRC*

A former Army recruiter has discovered that the sky is the limit for success.

Paul L. Lalumiere, Jr., now a commercial airlines pilot, left college during his first year more than 20 years ago.

"My grades were down and my father wasn't happy with me," Lalum-

iere said, adding, "I guess I was a renegade."

He enlisted in the Army and, after a tour in Korea, attended recruiting school. In 1960, he was assigned to his home state of Maine as an E-5 recruiter, possibly the youngest in the country at the time.

With a winning smile and relaxed manner, it was easy to see why Lalumiere was a successful recruiter.

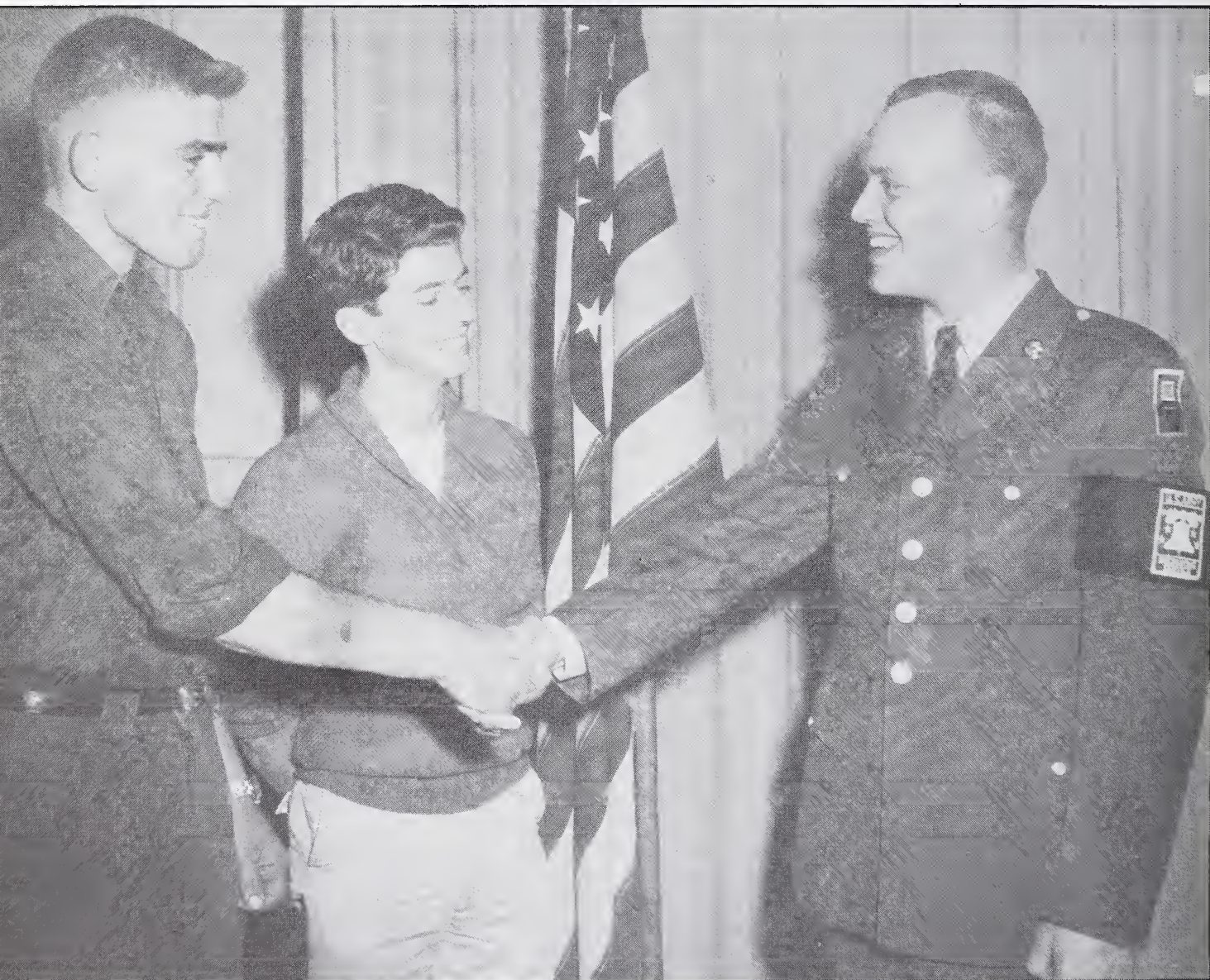
"It was an interesting job, even

though we didn't have the options available that the Army has today," Lalumiere said, "We didn't have half the benefits to offer either."

He suddenly chuckled, then explained why.

"I was just remembering two young men I recruited so long ago," he said, noting, "One is now my plumber and the other owns the local lumber company. My past comes back to haunt me."

Former recruiter SGT Paul L. Lalumiere, Jr. congratulates two enlistees he recruited in the early 1960s.



former recruiter

The "renegade" finally zeroed in on the one thing he wanted to do in his life: become an aviator. He put his plan into action by attending officer candidate school, graduating in 1961 as an artillery officer and immediately heading for flight school.

In 1964, he was piloting Mohawks with the 8th Infantry Division in Germany, and the next year he was flying helicopters in Vietnam. After another tour in Germany, he returned to the US and was hired by an airline company he presently works for.

Lalumiere soon discovered that

"You have to start somewhere and the Army has opportunities for everyone today."

military ties are difficult to sever, and he joined the National Guard. He enjoyed his job flying a helicopter for the New Orleans Helicopter Ambulance Service. After leaving the Army as a major with 10 years of service, Lalumiere continued with the Guard when he moved back to Maine, where he and his family now live. He and his wife, Mari, have three children: two sons in college and a daughter in high school.

While things seem to go right for Lalumiere, this success story didn't just happen overnight.

"It takes one step at a time, and sometimes the steps aren't as long as you would like to make them," he said.

Those same military ties are pulling at Lalumiere again, as he is considering getting into the Army Reserve.



After serving as a recruiter, then as an Army pilot, Lalumiere became a commercial airline pilot.

Always a staunch supporter of the military, Lalumiere provides guidance to many young people, particularly those who are indecisive about their futures. He can always cite his own life as an example of what can be achieved by using the Army as a beginning point.

"You have to start somewhere and the Army has opportunities for every-

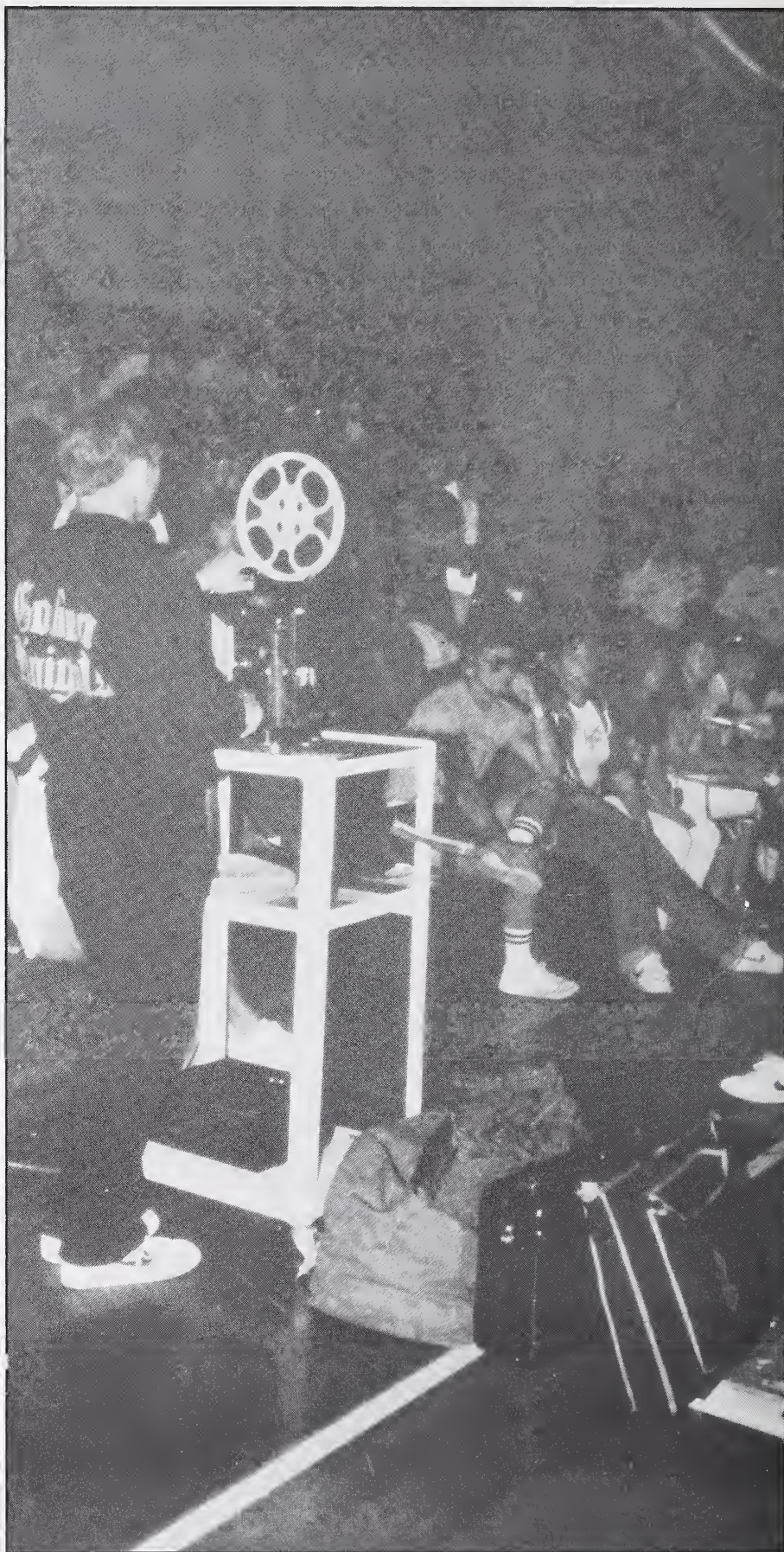
one today," Lalumiere said, adding, "Sure, I'm a believer in the American dream. Why not? While I was serving my country, my country was helping me. I tell the kids, if they want it, they should go for it."

From recruiter to commercial airline pilot, Lalumiere is proof that the path to success can begin in the Army.



How to get Something for Nothing

*Story by MAJ James H. Correll
Photos by SGT Gary Winkler
Golden Knights*



The Golden Knights talking at one of the many high schools they visit each year.

"Nobody gets something for nothing!"
Right?
Wrong!

One of the most beneficial and most misunderstood programs available to District Recruiting Commands is add-on-days by the US Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights, and it doesn't cost the DRC a penny.

Each year, USAREC authorizes and provides funds for Golden Knights add-on-days.

Interested? Then let's discuss what recruiters get and how they get it.

The Golden Knights perform more than 300 parachute demonstrations a year and make about 800 other appearances. It's those "other appearances," the add-on-days, that we want to explore more fully.

Because the Golden Knights are world champion parachutists and have presented the best parachuting show in the world for the past 23 years, they are newsworthy to the tune of \$20 million a year of favorable Army publicity. They also generate approximately 12,000 valid leads annually for local recruiters. As a rule they get extensive television, radio, and newspaper coverage and have on countless occasions introduced local recruiters into previously inaccessible high schools.

Since the US Army Parachute Team is a DoD asset and is in constant demand, requests for performances should be in by September 30th for the following year. In December the schedule is finalized as much as possible and published.

Some 60-90 days before a demonstration in a given area, the Golden Knights operations section will contact the DRC and the area commander concerned and, when the schedule permits, offer add-on-days before the scheduled parachute demonstration.

The final decision as to how many people will come for add-on rests with the Golden Knights based on the utilization plan by the DRC/area commander. A full demonstration team of 11 people may come if it can be well used. The team is divided into three, 3-man speaking teams plus two persons for radio, TV, or newspaper

interviews and required coordination. Each 3-man team can make up to four high school presentations a day for a total of 12. Best utilization however, is a combination of jumps and presentations wherein each speaking team is scheduled for three high school presentations in the morning, and the entire team jumps at the school in the afternoon.

If a full team cannot be kept busy, one 3-man team will be offered for up to four presentations daily and no jumps. USAREC will not provide funds for Golden Knights to sit in motel rooms with nothing to do, so the schedule has to be cost effective and firm in advance.

And just what is this high school presentation? It's 30-50 minutes, depending on the school's schedule, of fast moving information about Army skills, benefits, pay, and travel and about the Golden Knights. It includes the Adventure Training film and a seven-minute Army Parachute Team film plus a demonstration/discussion of parachuting equipment. It always

included a question and answer period and an introduction of the local recruiter to the students.

After giving the Knights a verbal "yes", the DRC/ARC must submit a request for add-on-days through region and USAREC HQs to the Support Center. The Support Center calls the Knights to see if it is possible (Of course it is. Remember, the team offered and you said "yes." If you wait a month or two before submitting the request, however, the answer may be "no," but someone else may have had a request approved). This closes the proverbial loop, and things are all set once the Support Center approves.

Only two more things are required. First, the DRC/ARC must give the Golden Knights operations section a firm schedule not less than two weeks in advance of the planned activities for a final decision on the size of the add-on-team.

Second, smiles and giggles are encouraged, 'cause you really did get something for nothing, and USAREC is footing the bill.



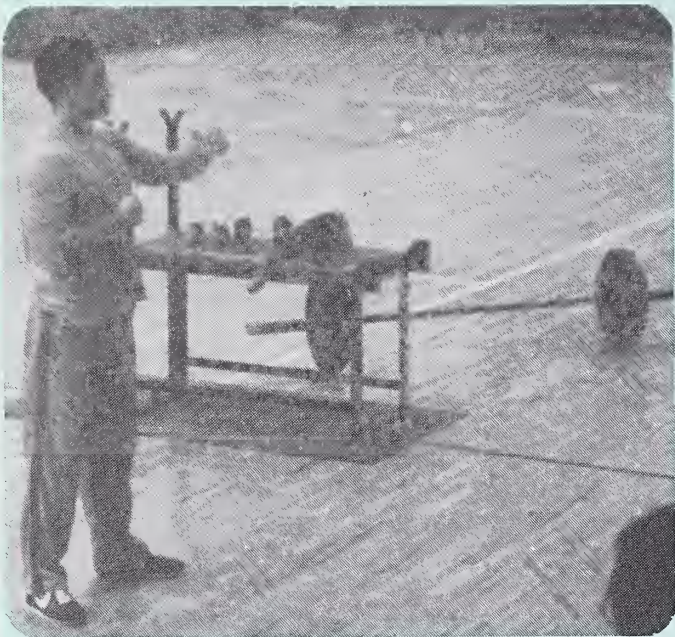
Golden Knights performing at one of their many air shows.





PUMPING IRON AND HELPING PUMP PRODUCTION in the Omaha DRC, a champion powerlifter visited the Grand Island Area recently.

The tour for **Private First Class Greg Ramsdell**, who usually serves as a military policeman at Ft. Riley, consisted of visiting two colleges and 12 high schools in support of the Lincoln Metro, Nebraska City and Grand Island RS in Nebraska.



Weightlifting champ PFC Greg Ramsdell offers tips to high school students during a recent tour.

A graduate of San Diego State University and champion college football player, Ramsdell has won several powerlifting titles, including Mr. California, Mr. Northern California and Mr. Oregon. At a body weight of 198 pounds, he has squatted 510 pounds, deadlifted 470 pounds and bench-pressed 350 pounds.

His presentations included weightlifting, exercise and nutritional program descriptions and a warning to students to avoid drug abuse. Ramsdell, who also emphasized the importance of safety in weightlifting, devoted his evenings preparing weightlifting schedules for prospects.

In addition to pumping iron, Ramsdell also pumped production. He is credited with generating two enlistments and nine leads. (Chris Phillips, Omaha DRC)

"ANYBODY FROM NORTH CAROLINA?" The recruiters looked for their enlistees throughout a tour of Ft. Jackson

during Raleigh DRC's recent "re-greening" conference.

The tour followed a briefing, both provided by the Ft. Jackson Public Affairs Office. The recruiters visited the reception station, a computerized rifle range and a barracks.

After lunch in a dining facility, the group toured the training area known as Chipyeong-Ni and observed PT and training on the "tower." Duly inspired, the recruiters also participated in their own physical training.

On the buses between tour stops, the guides showed the various sights, talked about the daily lives of soldiers at basic training and offered hints to help prepare a recruit for basic.

After dinner and awards presentations, **Major General Howard G. Crowell**, USAREC CG, addressed the gathering. He discussed quality of life, the effect of the economy on recruiting and how to keep ahead by using the DEP.

The conference was a good opportunity for recruiters to find the soldiers they had recruited and to look back on what life was like just a few years ago. (SGT Tab Shiota, Raleigh DRC)



THE SOUNDS OF TANKS AND THE HELICOPTERS

made normal conversation impossible. Clouds of dust swept past and the rumble of explosions echoed in the distance.

For six high school students, the heat, noise and dust were minor discomforts as they watched 20,000 9th Infantry Division troops engage in large-scale maneuvers.

Spokane South RS recruiter, **Staff Sergeant Mark Merz**, had arranged for six of his DEPs to see the event. They attended a press camp operated by the 9th Infantry Division Public Affairs Office and the 304th Public Affairs Detachment (USAR) during the division's field training exercise at the Yakima Firing Range in eastern Washington.

Two staff officers from the 9th Infantry Division's tactical operations center provided them with a detailed briefing on the equipment used and the objectives of the maneuvers.

The briefing gave the DEPs a clear understanding of what was happening in the field. Conducted on the forward edge of the battle area under realistic camouflage netting, the press camp was a scene of constant activity.

The briefing was interrupted by the thunder of jet fighters passing overhead on their way to hit targets in the distant hills.

After the briefing, the DEPs piled aboard a van and were driven to the mock war. The scale of activity was large and intense and the DEPs were able to see some of the Army's latest equipment.

"It's great to see what the Army is really like," said **Steve Gothmann**, 18, a University High School student in Spokane. "This is the side of Army life you can't see unless you're there."

During the seven days that the press camp was open, the soldiers hosted five student tour TAIR events. Of those, two consisted of high school and community college newspaper editors. (Bill Pearce, Seattle DRC)

FINDING QUALIFIED PEOPLE FOR JOBS is sometimes a matter of introducing those people to the jobs they may not have considered before.

When the Jacksonville DRC recently held a job fair, it was to get jobs and people together. Following a request from **Captain Ben Bauer**, Tampa area commander, the DRC headquarters arranged the necessary support to schedule the job fair.

In preparation for the job fair, arrangements were made to have a REQUEST terminal and a Jacksonville MEPS counselor present to operate it.

At the job fair, each person entering the room was first interviewed by a recruiter. The recruiter obtained and entered the pertinent data on a 200 card. The prospect was encouraged to give the recruiter a list of his occupational interests, then he was informed about jobs available. The recruiter also told about special options such as the Army College Fund, enlistment bonuses and DEP.

If the applicant had taken the ASVAB test, the recruiter discussed what these scores signified in terms of possible MOSs.

If he hadn't taken the ASVAB, he was given the EST test. After the test, his scores were discussed in terms of his probable AFQT. The person then had a good idea about what Army jobs corresponded to his interests and whether his test scores would qualify him for the jobs.

The next step in the process employed a JOIN system, supplied by the region's automation management branch. The video discs available showed the potential enlistee what his job would involve. In addition, discs on basic training and various Army posts gave him a good look at the Army.

The final step in the process was the REQUEST terminal. By rigging a 'dummy line,' the counselor could tell a potential enlistee exactly what jobs were available and what special options, if any, were associated with them.

During the four-day job fair, Tampa area recruiters got 38 leads. In the month following the job fair, the leads had already resulted in five active and three Reserve enlistments, with more enlistments sure to follow. (Steve Otten, Jacksonville DRC)



The recent winner of the US Army Reserve Scholar/Athlete Medallion, Ann Skemp is congratulated by La Cross, WI recruiter SSG Alton Pederson. A La Crosse High School senior, Skemp ranked fourth scholastically in her class and participated in cheerleading, gymnastics and volleyball. In making the presentation at the school's "Awards Night" program, Pederson noted her outstanding contributions to the school and explained the criteria for earning the medallion. (Ed Knippenberg, Minneapolis DRC)



THE ANTICS OF BATMAN AND ROBIN would have been put to shame as 101st Airborne Corps rappellers and Tupelo and Corinth, MS recruiters teamed up for a TAIR event.

The rappellers appeared before audiences made up of students from priority high schools and junior colleges throughout northeast Mississippi. The rappellers, all qualified jungle experts, made a tremendous impression on the onlookers. Everywhere they went and each time they went airborne, the crowds formed and the phones started ringing in the recruiting stations.

The big question was, "What's the Army up to?" This provided the perfect opportunity for two recruiters, **Staff Sergeant Steve Booker** and **Staff Sergeant Terry Mallorly**, to sell the Army. (Lucille Logue, Jackson DRC)



IT HAD TAKEN A LOT OF TIME AND PLANNING, but when the newly-formed 820th Signal (Cable & Wire) Company held its activation ceremony in Little Rock recently, the rewards showed immediately.

The five hour ceremony came after five months of planning and preparation and was attended by **Frank White**, Arkansas governor; and **Garvin Fitton**, the state's civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army.

Performing at the event was an honor guard of JROTC cadets from Newport High School. A trumpeter from Ft. Polk sounded colors and an ROTC color guard raised the US flag to the top of a silver staff. The 5th Infantry Division band, led by **CWO Danny Jaynes**, played the Battle Hymn of the Republic and the National Anthem.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony came next. **Captain George N. Richardson**, company commander, joined the governor and **Major General George E. McGovern**, commander of the 122nd Army Reserve Command in the ribbon-cutting. They used a six-foot pair of scissors borrowed from the Corps of Engineers, which had been made for **President John F. Kennedy** to use at a dedication.

There was also a drill team, a barbershop quartet, a rappelling demonstration, a frisbee-throwing contest, a judo demonstration and even a clown for the children.

Publicity was also planned long ahead of the event. Posters and flyers had been circulated throughout the community, explaining the unit, its mission and what it had to offer reservists. A list of all media within a 50-mile

radius of Little Rock was compiled and used for news releases. The event was also advertised in the local newspapers.

A three-day advance promotional campaign and an on-site 'funmobile' on the day of the event were also used. To assist recruiters in getting their leads, the radio station promoted two new cars and two motorcycles for display with the 'funmobile'. With this display was a



With his helmet and safety belts securely fitted, one youngster seems to be more intent on flying than listening to the crew chief's explanation of the aircraft's role in the Army. The Huey helicopter and its crew were part of the 820th Signal Company's recent activation ceremony.

sign, which read, "What can your Army Reserve pay buy?" Recruiters of course, were on hand to answer that question and many more.

The governor proclaimed an "Army Reserve Week" in the state. The document recognized the newly-formed unit, the state's 2,000 Reservists, 26 units and the fact that the Reserve stimulates the state's economy by \$4 million annually.

Invitations signed by the Reserve commander were sent to political and community leaders. Invitations signed by the company commander went to all school principals and superintendents within a 50-mile radius.

The ceremony provided solid leads and enlistments for recruiters; a glimpse at Army life for civilians; and an opportunity to show off their new unit for the Reservists. (Rob Gardner, Little Rock DRC)

CONTACTING FRIENDS WHILE WORKING as a recruiter aide proved to be helpful to **PVT Louie Cordova**, who was assigned to the Albuquerque North station.

If his friends weren't interested in enlisting in the Army, they would tell him about other people who might have been. Personal contact with other young people enabled Cordova to assist in placing 10 people in the Army during his first 45 days of duty. Because of his success, his duty as a recruiter aide was extended for an additional 45 days.

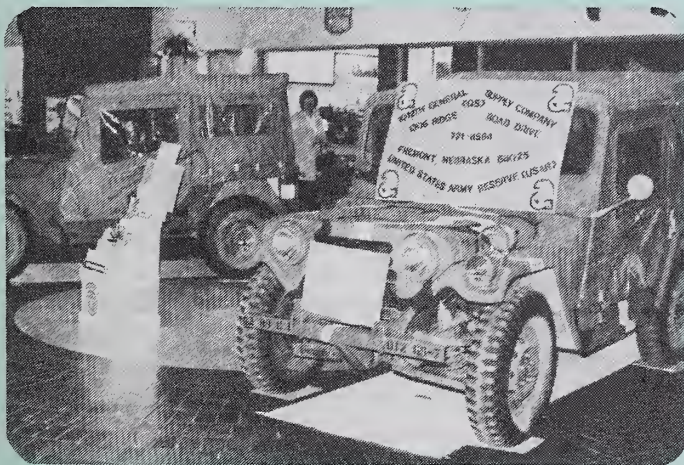
In addition to spending a lot of time at two high schools, he also visited shopping malls and other places where people gathered. He said he visited a new hotel one morning as people were waiting to apply for jobs and talked to them about the Army.

Cordova, a 1980 Sandia High School graduate, was presented the Army Achievement Medal for his work as a recruiter aide. (Berna Facio, Albuquerque DRC)



WHEN A SHOPPING MALL RECENTLY OPENED ITS DOORS to military exhibits for two weeks in Fremont, NB, soldiers from two local Reserve units and local recruiters took advantage of the opportunity.

Two jeeps provided by the 1012th General Supply Com-



Shoppers in Fremont, NB were able to see Army vehicles and talk with soldiers recently as the Fremont shopping mall opened its doors to military exhibits for two weeks.

pany and an RPI rack from the Fremont RS remained in the mall throughout the two weeks.

The supply company also provided a crane, wrecker, fork-

lift and another jeep, which were parked in the center of the parking lot for the weekend. Reserve soldiers also came along to show the equipment.

The 809th Supply and Service Battalion provided a large sign advertising the event and a mannequin dressed in camouflage fatigues.

Also participating in the display was the 190th Aviation Company from Olathe, KS. Pilots from the company flew a Chinook cargo helicopter on a training mission to serve as a static display at the mall.

Fremont recruiters, **Sergeants First Class Les Lenth** and **Merrill Marley** and **Staff Sergeant Roger Franklin**, circulated among the displays throughout the weekend, gaining exposure and gathering leads. They spoke to the estimated 1,000 visitors, including Fremont **Mayor Art Peters**. The displays were photographed for the *Fremont Tribune*, thus gaining additional exposure for the recruiters and the local Reserve units.

"The effort was a complete success," said station commander Lenth. "We've already seen two college graduates enlist in the Reserves as a result of this display." (Chris Phillips, Omaha DRC)

"IF A PERSON REALLY BELIEVES he can do something and he has enough determination, he can achieve anything."

That's what **Todd Scarborough** says, and that's what he believes. It was that belief that led him to win the Mr. Teenage Arkansas title in Little Rock during the summer.

More recently, he headed for basic training at Ft. Jackson and is expected to train at Ft. Gordon as a radio teletypewriter operator.

He started weightlifting as age 14 to improve his chances of success in football.

"Before I started working out at the gym, I was just another teenager in the crowd," he said, adding, "Now, people look up to me. Body building has really increased my self-confidence."

The 1982 Mills High School graduate started preparing for the Mr. Teenage Arkansas competition in October 1981. For nine months, he worked out four hours daily, and followed a strict diet of salad and tuna fish because the high-protein, low-fat diet was an essential part of developing proper muscle tone.

Scarborough said he wants to continue weightlifting and possibly represent the Army in major competition. He also has a strong interest in doing a recruiting tour for the Army's TAIR program. (Rob Gardner, Little Rock DRC)

Swimming champ dives into Army career

Story by Judy L. Strahan
Photo by Gregory Brower
Ft. Monmouth DRC

Take one young man, add 11 years of competitive sports, two years of community college, and a liberal dose of computer science. Put them all together and you'll have PVT Robert J. Dashnaw.

The New Jersey resident has been a member of winning teams most of his life. The many trophies and awards he's received for football, swimming and diving attest to that. When he enlisted for two years in the Army, he joined another winning team.

The 1979 Metuchen High School

graduate spent the last two years studying science at Middlesex County College in New Jersey. He planned to transfer to a four year school, but said he was undecided about a major field of study and was concerned with high college tuition costs.

"One day, I heard the Army commercial on my radio," said Dashnaw, who enlisted in DEP. "That started me thinking. Finally, I went down to the station to talk with a recruiter. The two-year enlistment and the college fund really sold me on the Army."

Since his enlistment, Dashnaw has taken many of his college friends to the recruiting station to meet his recruiter, SSG James Davis. While they

haven't enlisted, Dashnaw said, "they have changed their opinions about the Army. They think that since I've joined, it can't be a bad deal."

His athletic career includes varsity football, soccer, competitive diving and swimming.

As a swimmer, he has competed in national and international events. In 1979, he competed in the Canadian Exchange Swim Meet in Montreal and the Junior Pan American International Swimming and Diving Meet in Mexico, serving as team captain for both.

In Montreal, he took six first place wins, ensuring the US team victory. In Mexico, he was hampered by a pulled muscle and was scratched from official competition. He still swam however, and managed to pull out a first place win although it was unofficial.

In 1978 and '79 he was named the most valuable swimmer and high point trophy winner for the New Jersey Swimming and Diving Conference, as he set 13 conference records.

He has also competed in the Northeastern region Junior Olympics and National Junior Olympics. In Junior Olympics, he set two regional records. In other competitive meets, he has set a total of six state records, two league records, two regional records and two national records.

Dashnaw has been away from competition for two years, he said.

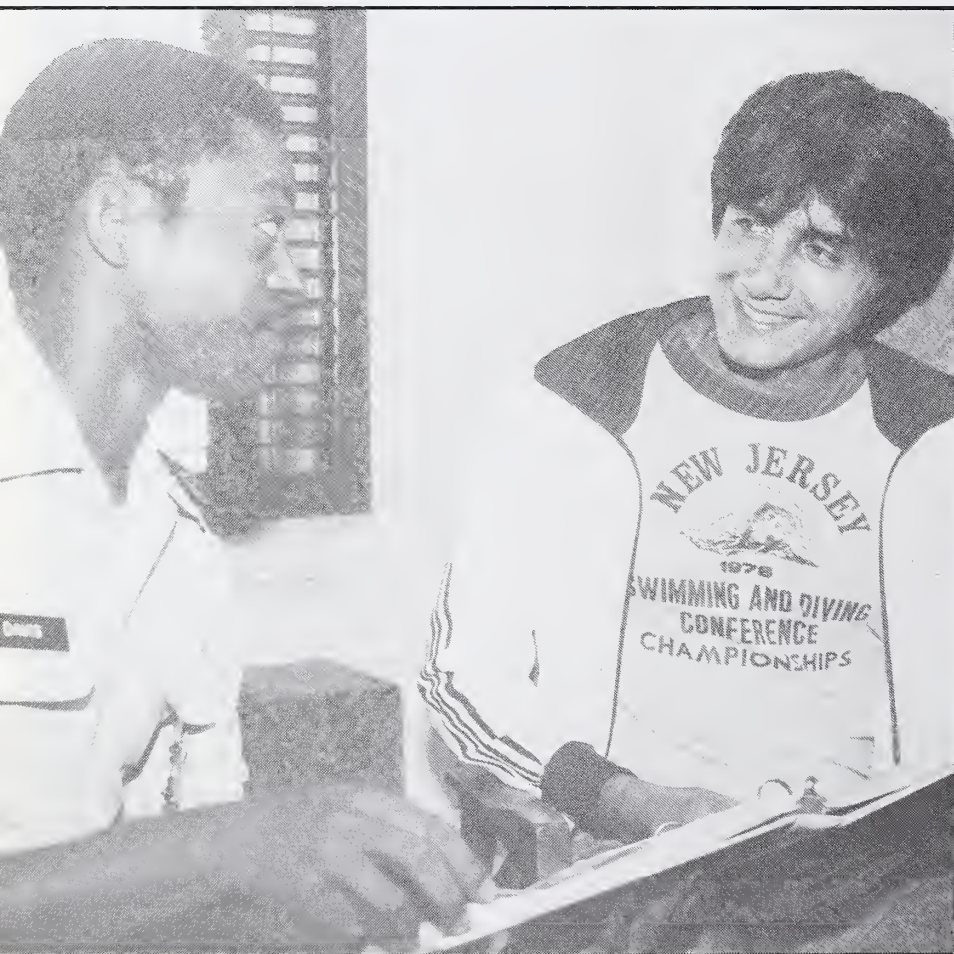
"I became discouraged after the US withdrew from the 1980 Summer Olympics, but now I'm back in full swing. I have a lot of work ahead of me if I'm going to get back into competition."

One of his short-range goals is to try out for the Army Swim Team and he said his ultimate goal is to compete in the 1984 Summer Olympics.

"I'm hoping the Army can help me get there," he said.



Former amateur swimming champ, Robert J. Dashnaw, talks with SSG James Davis, about Army opportunities.



Soldiers find novel art in history

Story and Photo
by Elissa Okata
Recruiting Support Center

"To be a successful soldier, you must know history." That was the advice given to a young West Point cadet by his father, GEN George S. Patton III.

At the Recruiting Support Center in Cameron Station, there are two successful and talented soldiers. One is an expert collector of military memorabilia; the other is an author of articles about military history.

The collector, SP6 Alan Bogan, 31, has been with the Support Center for almost seven years and is the senior enlisted designer for the unit. He has always had an interest in history, specifically world military history of the 19th and 20th centuries. His hobby started when he began collecting military patches and has blossomed into collecting military uniforms and insignia.

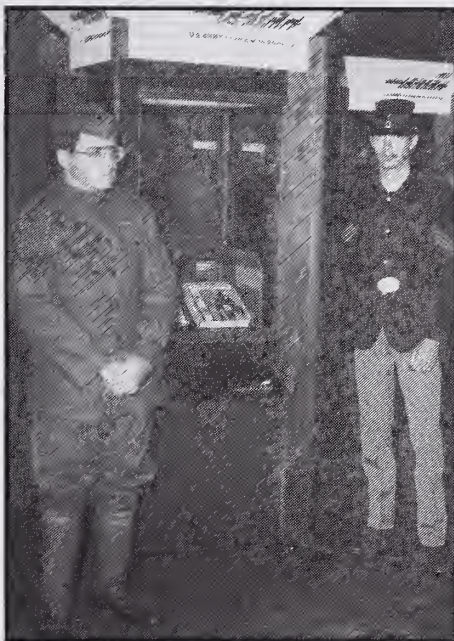
The writer, SP5 Darrell Cochran, 29, is a military journalist. He is also a historical researcher and writer. Unlike Bogan, he collects only information. His off-duty specialty is the Civil War era, which he favors because he is from West Virginia, a state born from the Civil War. When he was young, he was involved in a restoration project of a log cabin reportedly built by the father of Civil War GEN Robert E. Lee, and has been interested in history since then.

In addition to their similar hobbies, their job skills complement each other as well. Both say their historical fascination plays a role in the military displays they create for Army recruiting. Through their combined efforts, Bogan and Cochran produced an exhibit commemorating MG Phillip H. Sheridan and his Civil War campaign through Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. This presentation was their first collaborative effort and is currently on display in Ft. Sheridan's Museum.

They joined together again to work with others on an exhibit about the history of the Army entitled "In Step With America." The display, which

made its debut in Roanoke, VA, illustrates the major roles the Army has played in US history. The display spotlights the Army as a defender of liberty, pioneer in exploration and a force for progress. As part of the promotion, the two donned Army uniforms of the Civil War and World War I eras and "relived" what they have been studying for so long.

Some of the artifacts used in the history display came from Bogan's private collection. He has volunteered the use of his uniforms and artifacts to various military units, including the



Military history enthusiasts, SP6 Alan Bogan, (left) models a World War I uniform, as SP5 Darrell Cochran, shows off his Civil War uniform. The two were part of a recent history exhibit, called "In Step With America."

Albany DRC, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Pentagon's Bill Mauldin display.

Cochran has had a number of history-related articles published. He recently sold his first article on Civil War General Turner Ashby, to Virginia County magazine. He said it is easy to write about history since most of the research is complete, and added that it is just a matter of finding the research.

So where do these two go in search of history? Bogan frequents flea markets, antique shops and collector shows.

On one of his trips to an antique shop, he spotted an authentic pair of World War I pilot's wings being sold for the silver content. Only two pairs of these wings are known to be in existence. One is housed by the Smithsonian Institute. The other is now among Bogan's most prized possessions. Bogan's pair has since been priced at more than 40 times the \$35 he paid for it.

Once he has an idea for an article, Cochran visits every library in Virginia's historic Fairfax County and often the Institute of Heraldry. He reads everything he can, pertaining to the subject he is researching. Working at the Support Center has broadened his range of interests in military items.

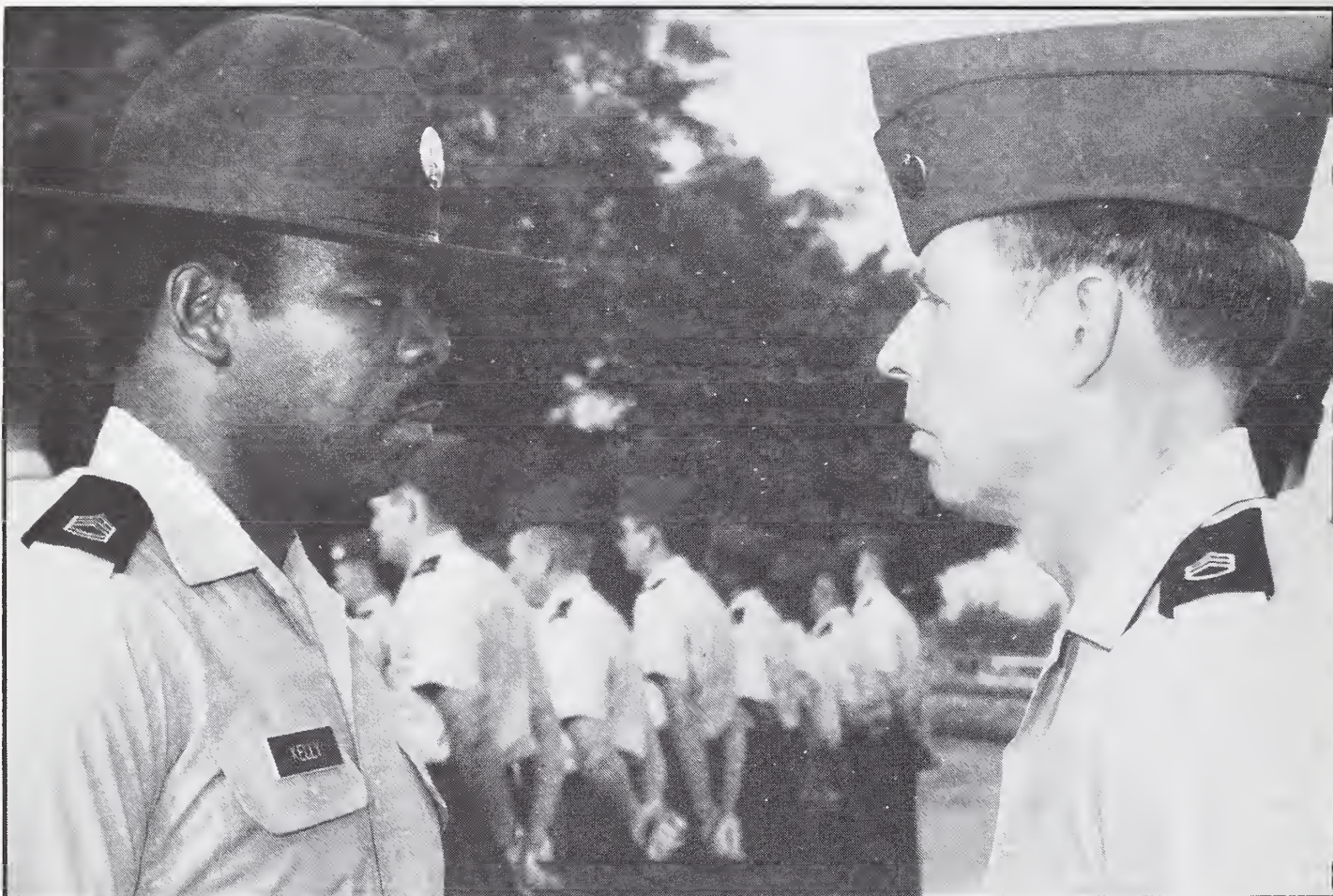
Bogan and Cochran enjoy their work in the Support Center's Concepts and Design Division. They also have other interests which they hope to pursue.

Bogan wants to complete his bachelor's degree in history, specializing in museum services.

Cochran is currently working on his master's degree in public relations and aspires to be a "rich and famous" author. He intends to achieve that goal by finishing the book he plans to start "any day now." He has already done some research on the subject of the intended book: Turner Ashby.

For now, the two are happy to be "successful soldiers" at the Army Recruiting Support Center.

A close look at Drill



The intimidating stare of the drill sergeant isn't soon forgotten, even if you're no longer a basic trainee. SFC Isaac Kelly, instructor, conducts an in-ranks inspection of SSG James McGee, a drill sergeant candidate.

Story by SP5 Kathleen Ellison
Photos by SP5 Vicky Lipps
Ft. Leonard Wood PAO

The atmosphere immediately betrays it as being not just another Army building. The pale green, shining corridors may be familiar to the average soldier, but the sense of anticipation, struggle and quiet concentration can be found in no other building on post. It is the Army's Drill Sergeant School at Ft. Leonard Wood.

It is where proven NCOs, the Army's best, take on one more challenge in their already distinguished careers. If good drill sergeants are not only born,

but made, then this is where it all happens.

"This is probably one of the toughest schools an NCO can attend," said MSG Samuel Clark, chief instructor at the Drill Sergeant School. "Not everyone can be a drill sergeant. Only the best soldiers out of each career field are selected."

Between 300 and 350 drill sergeants are presented with their distinctive "brown round" hats each year. As any past or present student will testify, the hat isn't easily earned. Approximately 25 percent of the students don't make it through the course, due

to reasons ranging from medical to academic.

At eight weeks, the course isn't considered lengthy compared to some other courses, but those two months present more knowledge than most NCOs have picked up in years.

"Some of the courses include basic rifle marksmanship, drill and ceremony, stress management, leadership and physical training," Clark said, adding, "During the summer months, the first formation is at 4:45 a.m. and the day lasts until 4 p.m. In the course of eight weeks, the drill sergeant can-

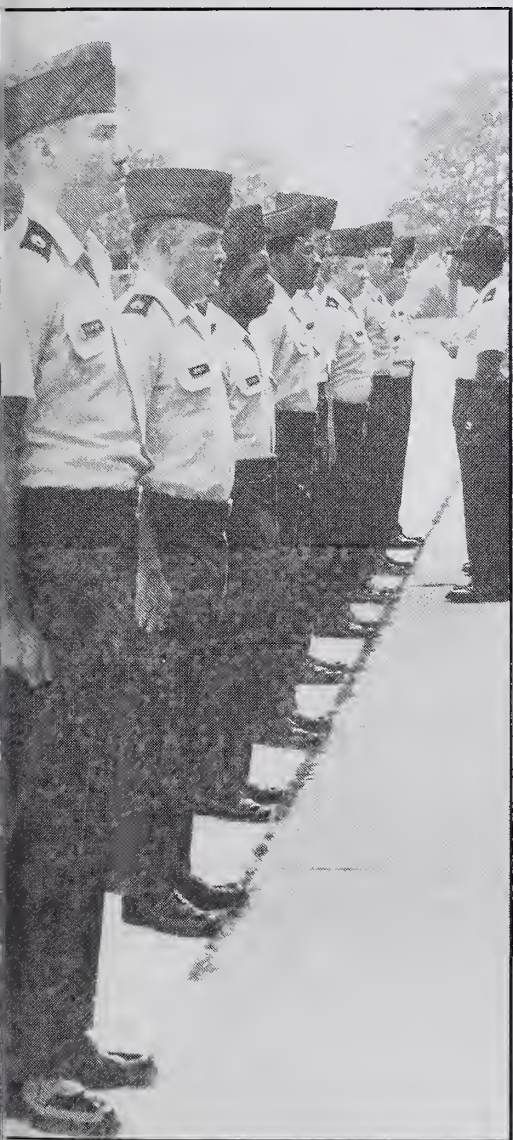
Sergeant School

didate must successfully complete 103 course modules."

The candidates at the school have either volunteered or have been involuntarily selected by DA.

For most candidates, the course proves both physically and mentally demanding. Although one of the requirements to enter the school is a

Mid career NCOs get a chance to feel what it's like to toe the line again during an inspection by SFC Isaac Kelly, instructor at the Drill Sergeant School.



passing score on the standard physical training test, the physical activity at the Drill Sergeant School begins where the test ends.

"We start out with a minimum run of two miles and we work our way up to five miles," Clark noted. "When a candidate graduates, he can run five to six miles with no problem."

Because drill sergeants in their 20s

"We start out with a minimum run of two miles and we work our way up to five miles. When a candidate graduates, he can run five to six miles with no problem."

and 30s must be able to keep up with 17- and 18-year-old basic trainees, the school's standards for physical fitness are high.

For those who have been away from the books very long, classes can be difficult as well.

"Most NCOs are not used to dealing with a lot of new material that must be grasped in a limited amount of time," said SFC Johnny B. Fowler, senior course manager. "They're primarily accustomed to practical application, not intensive study. Here they have to understand material that they'll be required to give in class the next day."

Another problem students may have is developing the attitude necessary for the school, especially some NCOs who already have 10 or 15 years in service.

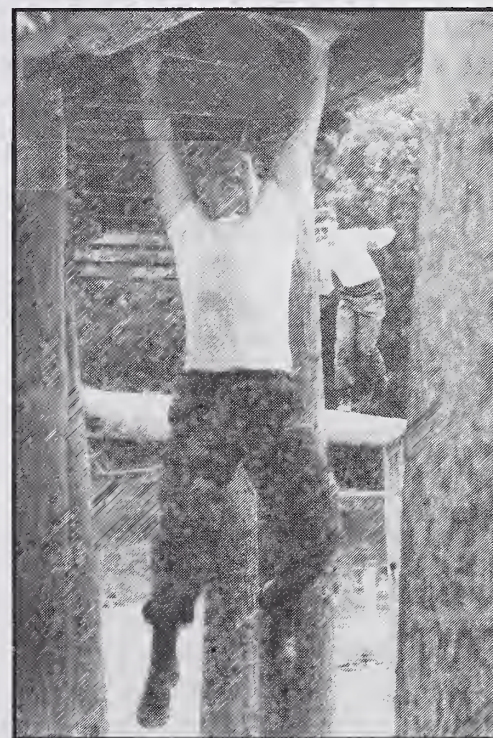
"Some NCOs have been in the Army a long time and they don't like it when

they're told to make corrections on their uniforms," Fowler said. "But I'd say a majority come here with the right kind of attitude."

Anyone who looks back on his basic training days will realize that drill sergeants put in more than an eight-hour day. The fact that drill sergeants are with trainees virtually every waking hour proves their dedication. That dedication to the job has its rewards.

"I think being a drill sergeant brings prestige and job satisfaction to the NCO," Clark said. "At the end of each basic training cycle, the drill sergeant can see an improvement in the people he's had to train and turn into soldiers."

Enthusiasm is expected to be high at a school that takes a lot of mental and physical discipline, and the Drill Sergeant School is no exception.



Testing his arm strength, SSG Charles S. Cravens crosses the horizontal ladder as part of the rigorous training it takes to be a drill sergeant.



Two candidates at the Drill Sergeant School, SSG Steven Pritchard and SGT Maureen Sment, low-crawl under a barbed wire obstacle.

"At first I was surprised to be selected, but then I was immensely pleased," said SSG Michael Panaranto, a student in his fifth week, who had been involuntarily selected. "I want to be a drill sergeant for career satisfaction and career enhancement."

Panaranto, a combat engineer, was assigned in Korea before being selected for the school. He hopes he will be able to improve the quality of soldiers entering the Army.

"I was dissatisfied by the quality of some of the troops I'd had to supervise back in Korea," he said. "This has been one of the most rewarding schools of my military career and I think the job will be rewarding as well."

Though the training is difficult, most students find it rewarding.

"You learn more here than you would learn in your entire 20 years in

the Army," said SSG Tommy G. McKenna, a former military policeman, also in his fifth week. "It's a lot of strenuous mind work. If you aren't in the habit of grasping things quickly, you won't make it."

A 15-year veteran, McKenna was also involuntarily selected and said he wasn't reluctant to leave his Ft. Riley unit to attend the school.

"I didn't know much about being a drill sergeant, but once I looked it over, I was glad I was selected," said the 35-year-old McKenna, adding, "Since beginning the school, I've been able to take three minutes off my time for the two-mile run."

While some NCOs might consider slowing down at this point of their careers, McKenna sees a good reason for going through the school now.

"They don't need more young E-5s as drill sergeants, they need more mature soldiers like me," he said, adding, "I was told by my friends that the school was tough, and it is."

The requirements listed in Army Regulation 614-200, section II, state in part that male candidates must be in grades E-5 through E-7, and female candidates in grades E-4 through E-7. They must possess a high school diploma or a GED equivalent, and have demonstrated leadership ability. Upon graduation, drill sergeants have a two-year stabilized tour, with an option for another year.

If the NCO is confident, dedicated, and ready to accept the challenge of forming tomorrow's soldiers 24 hours a day, seven days a week, he has what it takes to be a drill sergeant.





Update

Act protects debtors in billing disputes

If you find yourself faced with a stack of credit card bills, the Federal Trade Commission advises you to review your billing statements with care.

Credit card billing errors do occur, but they are simple to resolve if you know how to use the Fair Credit Billing Act. Under this law, you must send the creditor a written notice about the problem to avoid paying for any disputed charges.

Many people are inclined to pick up the phone and call the company to correct a billing problem. You can do this if you wish, but phoning does not trigger the legal safeguards provided under the Fair Credit Billing Act.

To be protected under the law, here's what you need to do:

1. Write the bank or retailer who issued the card. Your notice must be received within 60 days after the bill containing the error was mailed. In your letter include your name and account number; the date, type and dollar amount of the charge you are contesting; and why you think there was a mistake.

2. Make sure you send the letter to the correct office address. Frequently, you can determine the proper address by looking on the bill for a heading such as "Send

inquiries to . . .". Do not put your letter in the same envelope as your payment. To make sure the creditor receives your letter, you may also wish to send it by certified mail.

If you follow the above requirements, here's what the creditor is required to do:

1. Acknowledge your letter in writing within 30 days after it is received, unless the problem has been resolved within that time.

2. Conduct a reasonable investigation and, within 90 days, either explain why the bill is correct or correct the mistake.

3. Include documents showing the charge was correct, if you asked for proof in your letter and if the creditor states the bill is correct.

You should note that, under the law, the creditor cannot close your account just because you contest a bill.

If you continue to have problems, you might wish to seek legal advice or contact your local consumer protection agency. For more information about this law, contact the Federal Trade Commission for a free brochure. Write: "Fair Credit Billing", Room 720, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580. (AFPS)



Diagnostic Test

October 1982 Answers

1. b - 2 years from date of test - (Paragraph 2-18(d), USAREC Reg 350-7).
2. c - Long-range plan - (Paragraph 2-11, b(4)(c), USAREC Reg 350-7).
3. a - Division V - (Paragraph 2-7, a (5), USAREC Reg 350-7).
4. Yes - (Table 601-210, Footnote 4a, AR 601-210).
5. d - All of the above (Paragraph 2-11 b.(3)(f), USAREC Reg 350-7).
6. b - Guaranteed direct student loan - (Page 39, Paragraph 1-b, Programmed Textbook on VEAP, 15 August 1982).
7. TRUE - (Page 38, Question 39A, Programmed Textbook on VEAP, 15 August 1982).
8. c - DD Form 2057-2 - (Page 63, DD Form 2057-2, Programmed Textbook on VEAP, 15 August 1982).
9. c - \$216.67 - (Page 12, Question 28A, Programmed Textbook on VEAP, 15 August 1982).
10. FALSE - (Page 39, Paragraph 2-c, Programmed Textbook on VEAP, 15 August 1982).

11. b - USAREC Form 103-R - (Page 3, Paragraph 7-e, USAREC Reg 601-50).
12. FALSE - (Page 2-21, Paragraph 2-18c, USAREC Reg 350-7).
13. c - None of the above - (Page 3-13, Appendix A, Paragraph 3a, USAREC Reg 350-7).
14. b - One - (Page 2-21, Paragraph 2-18c, USAREC Reg 350-7).
15. FALSE - (Page 2-17, Paragraph 2-11(5), USAREC Reg 350-7).
16. c - Each calendar month - (Page 3-6, Paragraph 1, USAREC Reg 350-7).
17. FALSE - (Page 3-38, Paragraph 3-18b.(4), USAREC Reg 350-7).
18. d - 704-06 - (Page 2-4, Paragraph 2-8a, USAREC Reg 350-7).
19. c - USAREC Form 200-1, Prior Service Card - (USAREC Reg 350-7, Change 2, (APP C)).
20. c - To compare the Army's recruiting results with that of the other recruiting services - (USAREC Reg 350-7, Chapter 3, (APP B)).



The Top 100 Club

The command's most elite and successful on-production recruiters have been selected for membership in the Commanding General's "100 Club." These recruiters contributed significantly to mission accomplishment during the third quarter and will receive a special certificate of recognition. The selection of the top 100 recruiters was based on the number of incentive award points accrued during the third quarter. Competition will be on-going; shoot for membership. It's a great honor.

| NAME | IAPs | DRC | | |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| SSG Alfred Padilla | 473 | Lansing | GS7 George V. Noiro | 253 Lansing |
| SSG Larry D. Henderson | 460 | Lansing | SGT James R. Bandy | 252 Boston |
| SFC Mack A. Gatling | 418 | Cleveland | SGT John L. Chandler | 252 Little Rock |
| SSG Charles K. Knight | 383 | Seattle | SFC Stanley C. Chaney | 252 Des Moines |
| SSG Daniel A. Jackson | 382 | Los Angeles | SSG David C. Gorte | 252 Portland |
| SSG Colleen M. O'Neil | 359 | Phoenix | SSG Michael Boville | 251 Peoria |
| SFC Larry E. Tate | 356 | Cincinnati | SSG Daniel E. Keith | 250 Atlanta |
| SFC Clifford M. Harvey | 344 | Harrisburg | SFC Samuel Faison, Jr. | 249 Raleigh |
| SFC Smith C. Hersman, Jr. | 324 | Raleigh | SFC John Watts | 249 Atlanta |
| SFC Ricardo B. Kamiyama | 324 | Honolulu | SSG Michael L. Keith | 248 Minneapolis |
| SFC David L. Smith | 323 | Des Moines | SSG Leroy W. Glenn, Jr. | 247 Lansing |
| SFC Bruce E. Moser | 321 | Harrisburg | SSG Hector Berrios | 246 San Juan |
| SSG Edwin J. Lebrun | 316 | Richmond | SGT Paul E. Reynolds | 246 Richmond |
| SFC Ralph Powell | 314 | Atlanta | GS7 Ron Hubbard | 245 Minneapolis |
| SSG Thomas S. Pirochta | 312 | Lansing | SSG Timothy P. McNeely | 245 Boston |
| SSG Anne M. Murdock | 311 | Lansing | SSG Joseph S. Roskowski | 245 Minneapolis |
| SFC Alan J. Broughton | 310 | Jacksonville | GS7 George W. Miles | 242 Denver |
| SSG Claude J. Bouthout, Jr. | 306 | Jacksonville | SSG Ulysses Olden, Jr. | 242 Raleigh |
| SSG Carl D. Tharp | 305 | Montgomery | SFC Rolland K. Gerard | 240 Minneapolis |
| SSG Jeffrey S. Vandeveld | 305 | Omaha | SSG Douglas B. Kratz | 240 Phoenix |
| SSG Bert E. Thomas | 293 | Raleigh | SFC James T. Lloyd | 240 Boston |
| SFC David R. Puklus | 291 | Lansing | SSG Ronald A. Whipple | 238 Minneapolis |
| SSG Harry E. Harrell | 289 | Little Rock | SSG Jerry Pasquino | 237 Miami |
| SSG Donald L. Lynch | 286 | Seattle | SSG Dennis R. Burlingame | 236 Richmond |
| SFC Ronald C. Basedow | 285 | Atlanta | SGT George R. Downing | 236 Boston |
| SFC Ann E. Tyler | 284 | Seattle | SSG David L. Hutson | 236 Lansing |
| SGT Clifford M. Ghrist | 283 | Lansing | SSG Russell P. Roloff | 234 Denver |
| SSG Ronald B. Buster | 282 | Minneapolis | SSG David Kemp | 232 Ft. Monmouth |
| SSG Eddie Eutsey | 280 | Richmond | GS7 Ellis Santiago | 232 San Juan |
| SSG Thomas K. Stehle | 273 | Lansing | SFC William B. Frazier | 230 Kansas City |
| SFC Arthur A. Dunham | 271 | Portland | SGT David W. Schwartz | 230 Minneapolis |
| SSG Clifford E. Winston | 271 | Seattle | SFC Dolores O. Spicer | 229 Long Island |
| SFC Donald N. Nemec | 270 | Des Moines | SSG Steven B. Crawford | 228 Louisville |
| SFC James C. Dickerson | 269 | Des Moines | SSG Ray Hessler | 228 Jacksonville |
| SSG Donald R. McGlasson | 268 | Portland | SSG William D. Hickey | 228 Nashville |
| SFC James E. Logan | 267 | St. Louis | SGT M. T. Hicks | 227 Raleigh |
| SSG Miguel Sanchez | 265 | San Juan | SSG Douglas Salisbury | 227 Peoria |
| SFC Howard T. Beekman | 264 | Des Moines | SSG Gerald R. Seppamaki | 227 Lansing |
| SSG Christi H. Lang | 264 | Little Rock | SSG John c. Casey | 226 St. Louis |
| SSG Ronald Sanders | 261 | New Orleans | SFC Donald W. Lee | 226 Phoenix |
| SFC Gary Kennedy | 259 | Cincinnati | SSG Lee Newkirk, Jr. | 226 Raleigh |
| SGT Linda L. Reed | 259 | Raleigh | GS7 George E. Suitt | 226 Little Rock |
| SSG Raul Garcia | 258 | Lansing | SSG Daniel D. Allen | 225 Minneapolis |
| SSG Francis Gorman | 258 | Oklahoma City | SGT Wayne Barnes | 225 Seattle |
| SSG Wellington Nishida | 258 | Honolulu | SGT Jorge Perez | 225 San Juan |
| SSG Larry M. Schmidt | 258 | Lansing | SFC Lafayette Woods | 224 Little Rock |
| SSG Michael Mayo | 256 | Los Angeles | SSG Robert D. McGraw | 223 Minneapolis |
| SFC David N. Sweatt | 256 | Jackson | SFC Larry Price | 223 Beckley |
| SSG James T. Calnan | 255 | Atlanta | SFC Nathan M. Mathews | 221 Harrisburg |
| SSG Hugo Tejerallugo | 255 | Peoria | SFC Arthur Turner | 221 New Orleans |
| SSG Rober Maidl | 254 | Minneapolis | SSG James A. Wise III | 221 Raleigh |



Recruiter Aid

Consumer Education: Part V

This is the fifth and final in a series of articles about consumer education. This article is about consumer rights under the Fair Credit Reporting Act. It will provide you, as consumers, information about potential invasions of privacy. It will also inform you of your rights to limit the collection and use of information by private concerns such as insurance companies, banks and hospitals.

There is little federal legislation recognizing the individual's right, except for credit-related laws, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act and Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Do you have a charge account? A home mortgage? Life insurance? Have you ever made an application for a personal loan or applied for an important job? If the answer to any of these questions is 'yes,' then somewhere there may be a 'file' on you which shows how you pay your bills, whether you have been sued, arrested, or have filed for bankruptcy. Some of these files include your neighbors' and friends' views of your character, general reputation or mode of living.

The companies that regularly gather and sell such information to creditors, insurers, employers and others are called "consumer reporting agencies," and the legal term for the report is a "consumer report."

If, in addition to credit information, the consumer report involves interviews with a third person about your character, reputation or mode of living, the report is referred to as an "Investigative Consumer Report."

The most common type of consumer reporting agency is a credit bureau. But the Act also applies to others, such as investigators, who make reports for insurance or employment purposes.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act was enacted by Congress to protect the banking system and consumers against the circulation of inaccurate or obsolete information, and to ensure that consumer reporting agencies exercise their responsibilities in a manner that is fair and equitable to consumers.

If you have ever been denied credit, insurance or employment; or if you believe that you have had difficulties because of a bad consumer report, you have several rights available to protect yourself. You have the right:

- To be told the name and address of the consumer reporting agency responsible for preparing a consumer report that was used to deny you credit, insurance, or employment or to increase the cost of credit or insurance.
- To be told the nature, substance and source for any reason, (except investigative-type sources), of the information (except medical) collected about you by a consumer reporting agency.

- To take any one person of your choice with you when you visit the consumer reporting agency.

- To obtain this information free of charge when you have been denied credit, insurance, or employment within 30 days of your interview. Otherwise, the reporting agency is permitted to charge a reasonable fee for making the disclosure.

- To be told who has received a consumer report on you within the preceding 6 months (or within the preceding 2 years if the report was furnished for employment purposes).

- To have incomplete or incorrect information re-investigated (in most cases), and if the information is found to be inaccurate or cannot be verified, to have such information removed from the file.

- To have the agency notify those you name (at no cost to you) who have previously received the incorrect or incomplete information that the information has been deleted, within the 2 year or 6 month time limits stated above.

- To have your version (in up to 100 words) of the dispute placed in the file and included in subsequent consumer reports when a dispute between you and the reporting agency cannot be resolved.

- To request the agency to send your version of the dispute to businesses which previously received the report within the 2 year or 6 month time limits stated above, (if you so request within 30 days of the adverse action).

- To have a consumer report withheld from anyone who under the law does not have legitimate business need for the information, or a court order to obtain the information.

- To sue a company for damages if it willfully or negligently violates the law, and if successful, to collect attorney's fees and court costs.

- In most cases, not to have most adverse information reported after 7 years. One major exception is bankruptcy, which may be reported for 14 years, if it was filed before October 1979. After that date, bankruptcy may be reported for only 10 years.

- To be notified of the fact that a company is seeking information which would constitute an "investigative consumer report."

- To request further information about the investigation from a company which ordered an investigative report.

- To discover the nature and substance (but not the sources) of the information that was collected for an "investigative consumer report." *(Continued on Page 28)*

If you were denied credit, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act requires creditors to tell you the specific reasons for your denial. For example, a creditor must tell you whether the denial was because you have "no credit file" with the credit bureau or because the credit bureau reports that you have "delinquent obligations." It's a good idea to ask the creditor for the specific reasons for denial before you go to the credit bureau.

In addition, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act prohibits creditors from denying you credit because if you exercise your rights under the Fair Credit Reporting Act. The Fair Credit Reporting Act does not:

- Give you the right to obtain a copy of your report from the consumer reporting agency, although some agencies will voluntarily give you a copy.
- Compel anyone to do business with an individual

consumer.

- Apply when one makes an application for commercial (as distinguished from consumer) credit or business insurance.

- Authorize any federal agency to intervene on behalf of an individual consumer.

If you want to know what information a consumer reporting agency has collected about you, you can arrange a personal interview at the agency's office during normal business hours, or you can arrange a telephone interview.

The consumer reporting agencies in your community can be located by consulting the yellow pages under headings such as "Credit" or "Credit Rating and Reporting Agencies." (SFC Pauline Johnson, USAREC QOL)



Diagnostic Test

NOVEMBER 1982

1. When will an individual's name be entered on the Processing List?
 - a. When contact is made.
 - b. When individual agrees to an appointment.
 - c. When telephone contact is made.
 - d. When applicant agrees to process.
2. Regardless of the dollar amount of a soldier's monthly contribution or his lump-sum contribution, The Army College Fund (for \$8,000) is earned in the following manner:
 - a. \$4,400 after 12 months and \$300 for each additional month of participation.
 - b. \$4,800 after 12 months and \$300 for each additional month of participation.
 - c. \$8,000 when a soldier completes AIT.
3. When filling out the USAREC 200 Card, Recruiting Prospect Card, the recruiter of credit block is left blank until the applicant enlists.
 TRUE _____ FALSE _____
4. Recruiters will maintain LRL's on current high school seniors, as well as graduates from the past 3 years.
 TRUE _____ FALSE _____
5. What form is the only valid agreement that exists between the person and DA upon enlistment in the RA and the USAR?
 - a. DA Form 1966
 - b. DD Form 4 Series together with all required accompanying documents.
 - c. DA Form 3072-1
6. To qualify for the FY 83 Loan Forgiveness an individual must meet with which of the following criteria?
 - a. HSDG and NPS.
 - b. AFQT of 50 or higher.
 - c. Must enlist during FY 83.
 - d. All of the above.
7. Who is responsible for filling out the Recruiter Conversion Data Sheet?
 - a. AAC.
 - b. Station commander.
 - c. Individual recruiter.
 - d. Stats clerk.
8. Recruiters contact of Juniors must be 25% completed NLT 28 February.
 TRUE _____ FALSE _____
9. School priorities are determined by?
 - a. The assistant area commander.
 - b. The recruiter.
 - c. The station commander with input from the recruiter.
 - d. The area commander.
10. How soon may a waiver be submitted for lost time of over 15 days?
 - a. 2 years from separation.
 - b. 2 years from the last day of lost time.

- c. 1 year from the last day of lost time.
 - d. 3 years from separation.
11. In the station commanders absence who will review the recruiters planning guides?
 - a. Assistant area commander.
 - b. Another recruiter.
 - c. Assistant station commander.
 - d. No one, station commander will review when he returns.
12. Leads received as a result of walk-ins, call-ins, or referrals from DEP's, COI's, etc. will be maintained on the:
 - a. Station Referral Log.
 - b. Station Walk-in log.
 - c. General LRL.
 - d. DEP Referral Log.
13. In pre-call planning which step is "develop a list of prospects"?
 - a. 1st step.
 - b. 2nd step.
 - c. 3rd step.
 - d. 4th step.
14. The Recruiter Conversion Data Sheet will be maintained by?
 - a. The calendar month.
 - b. The quarter.
 - c. The production month.
 - d. The day.
 - e. The week.
15. A soldier who is a non-high school graduate or who has a GED equivalency may not participate in the basic VEAP.
 TRUE _____ FALSE _____
16. What is considered to be the oldest and best technique of closing a sale?
 - a. The single question close.
 - b. The already enlisted close.
 - c. The double question close.
 - d. None of the above.
17. What priority is a school that is small but productive?
 - a. Priority 1.
 - b. Priority 2.
 - c. Priority 3.
 - d. Priority 4.
18. The population overlay on the O&A map is mandatory in all recruiting stations.
 TRUE _____ FALSE _____
19. "Contributory Education Assistance Program Statement of Understanding" is used for every RA applicant. The form number is:
 - a. DA Form 2057
 - b. DA Form 5139.
 - c. DA Form 3286-30.
 - d. None of the above.
20. If a station commander should decide to supplement Chapter 3, USAREC Reg 350-7, where are the specifics of the supplementation published?
 - a. DRC Daily Bulletin.
 - b. Region Bulletin.
 - c. Station SOP.
 - d. DRC SOP.



Readership Survey Results

Active, Reserve and National Guard recruiters, reenlistment NCOs; area commanders, station commanders, guidance counselors and Region, DRC and USAREC staff members, along with a representational group of readers from other commands have presented all *VOLUNTEER* with a 5.7 percent return on its recent (July) triennial readership survey.

As mail surveys go, this is considered an excellent return. Better yet, many of you submitted ideas and suggestions for articles and departments in the magazine which we hope to be including in future issues.

Recruiters returned 25.4 percent of the survey questionnaires received, while station commanders replied with 19.5 percent. Reserve and National Guard recruiters made up 9.4 and 6.9 percent of responses respectively and staff members of DRC, Region and USAREC headquarters returned 8.6 percent. Guidance counselors, area commanders and reenlistment NCOs split 7.7 percent and other units and commands divided the remainder.

Grades E6 and E7 shared 54 percent of responses, while E4s and E8s divided 13.4 percent. Officers from 03 to 06 provided 4.2 percent of replies and the remainder came from centers of influence, retirees, civilian employees and interested persons.

Our readership ranks high in educational attainment, with 4.6 percent of those returning surveys having college graduate-level degrees, 24.4 percent college degrees and 43.9 percent doing college work. The remainder are all high school graduates, with the exception of one respondent who is currently in high school.

Most of the readership, 77 percent, receives all *VOLUNTEER* through command distribution by mail within 10 days of publication. A few problems in distribution from DRC level to recruiting stations have been noted and the field has been apprised of these.

Fifty-three percent of respondents believe all *VOLUNTEER* is better than most other Army publications they read and 43 percent consider it about the same as others. Information provided in all *VOLUNTEER* is considered highly useful by 30 percent, useful by 36 percent and moderately useful by 23 percent of those replying to the survey.

Reader's grading of all *VOLUNTEER* is reflected in the following chart:

| | Outstanding | Average | Poor |
|---------------|-------------|---------|------|
| Reading ease | 55% | 22% | 0.9% |
| Layout | 40% | 36% | 0.4% |
| Illustrations | 34% | 38% | 4.0% |
| Stories | 36% | 39% | 3.6% |

Departments in all *VOLUNTEER* received the following percentage of preference:

1. Diagnostic Test 56%
2. Field File..... 48%
3. Commander's Notes..... 42%
4. Update..... 39%
5. Recruiter Aid..... 33%
6. Sound Off..... 23%
7. Rings & Things 21%
8. Reupdate..... 15%
9. Top 100 14%

Popularity of all *VOLUNTEER* stories ranges predictably high on those subjects which offer the recruiter assistance or knowledge of his profession. Some of the subjects however, are of equal interest to smaller constituencies such as Reserves, reenlistment personnel and Army women. Popularity ratings must therefore be viewed relatively. Readers chose as follows:

1. Tips of the trade..... 52%
2. Recruiting success 40%
3. Professional development..... 38%
4. School programs..... 36%
5. Back cover MOS story & photos 32%
6. Army benefits 28%
7. Training stories..... 27%
8. Use of DEP 25%
9. Reserve recruiting..... 22%
10. Reenlistment 13%
11. TAIR 13%
12. Reserve training 12%
13. Army women 6.4%
14. Other 0.9%

The contributions of all who participated in this readership survey are greatly appreciated. Your comments and suggestions for all *VOLUNTEER* will receive top priority for action in the coming months. (Ed.)

In Detroit, DRC means Detroit Recruiting Cartoonist

Detroit DRC

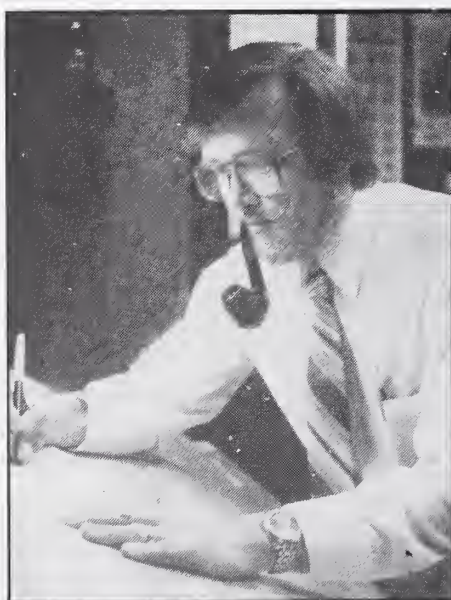
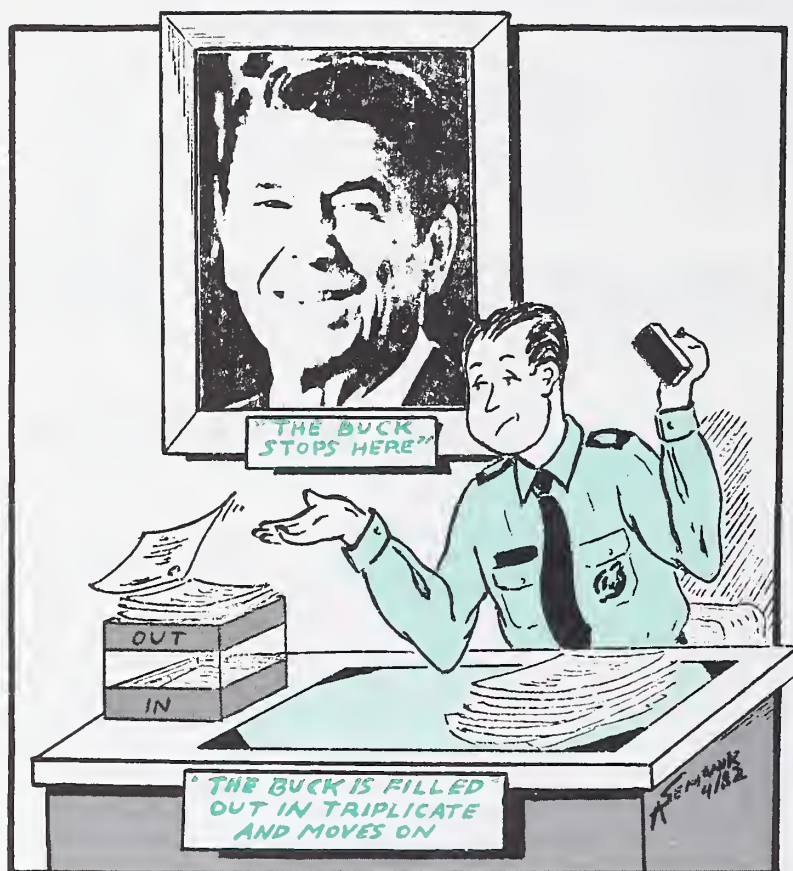
Born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1942, and schooled by the Catholic nuns and Jesuit priests through high school, Anthony Semanik grew up in a town that people joked about and was educated in schools where students made a pastime of ferreting out humor intrinsic to regimental organizations.

Meanwhile, Semanik took up the hobbies of drawing (but not cartoons), movie-making, and science fiction writing. Eventually he graduated from Kent State University in Ohio with an English teaching degree. He found he didn't like classroom teaching, so he chose to work as a radio disc-jockey instead. As this was in 1965, he was promptly drafted into the Army. The Army thought he would make a good tank turret mechanic, and so he did.

"Those two years in Army green gave me a good feel for the military mind-set, and the experience has served me well in my present position, both in everyday dealings with the recruiting force and in understanding what the Army recruiter thinks is funny," states Semanik.

After completing his active duty, Semanik returned to Kent State for his graduate degree in audiovisual education. "I've always been visually oriented and decided to combine my media interest with my education background. It was during this period of time that Charles Ayers Jr., a fellow university student, was cartooning about campus life in the university's daily paper, *The Kent Stater*," explained Semanik. Chuck's style, his grasp of humor, and sense of whimsy appealed to me. That latent impression later gave me a starting point for my own cartooning style."

Semanik entered federal civil service in 1980 in his present position at the Detroit DRC A&SP Division. Part of his job responsibilities involved



Anthony Semanik

AFTERNOON, SERGEANT PHELPS...
...THIS MONTH, SHOULD YOU DECIDE
...ACCEPT IT... AND YOU WILL ACCEPT IT!...

writing and editing (and key-lining and duplicating and assembling and distributing) the Detroit Recruiting Command's unofficial organization newspaper, *The Wheels*. "I've written and edited newsletters before, and I looked forward to the task," he stated. "The *Wheels* became as much of a 'family' newspaper as I could make it — I kept officialese to a minimum and included as many photographs as possible to increase the paper's readability, and then I remembered the influence Chuck Ayer's cartoons had on the university paper's readership. I decided to try my own hand at cartooning in *The Wheels*, and I really enjoy it."

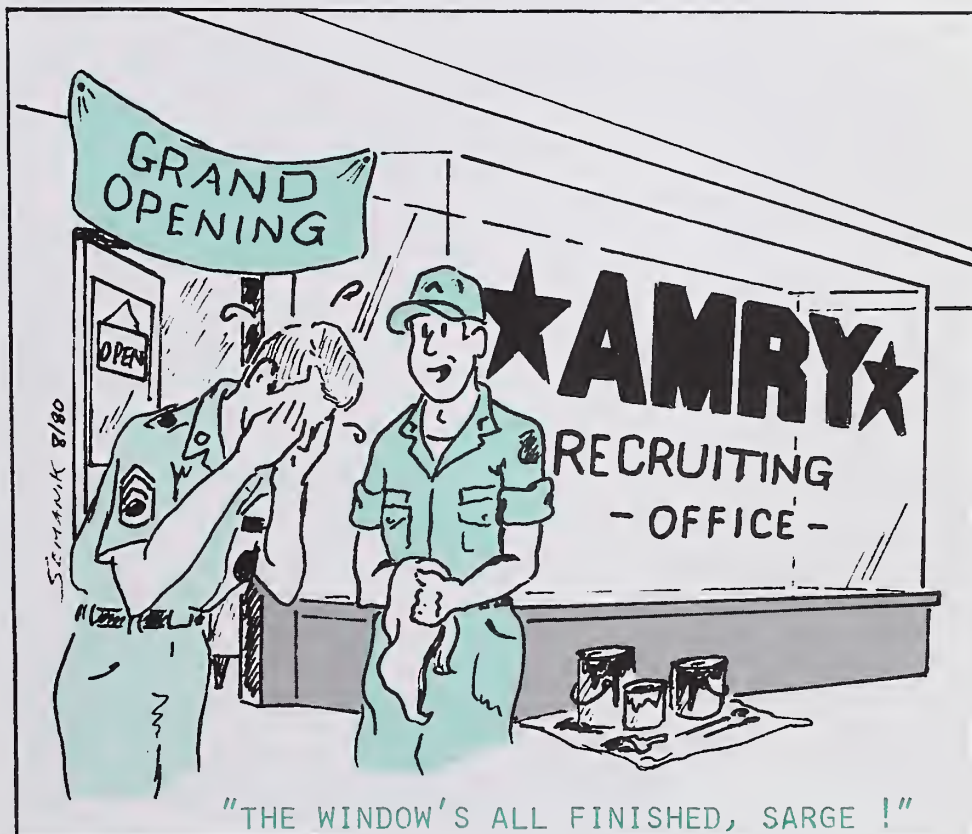
By closely observing the recruiters' attitudes, listening to their comments, and sometimes even asking them for cartoon ideas, Semanik has managed to keep a more-or-less steady stream of recruiter-oriented cartoons appearing in *The Wheels*. "I haven't missed an edition yet," he commented, "but sometimes I've come close to drawing a blank — pun intended!"

After he gets a germ of an idea, Semanik draws a "rough" of the cartoon and "test markets" it — that is, he shows the drawing to a random sampling of recruiters and staff who come within visual range. "If they laugh, I know I'm ready for the next edition. If they only smile or grimace, I creep away quietly and pound my head on the desk for another idea."

It helps to have a sense of the absurd, and Semanik has nurtured that sense all his life. "I have nearly every edition of *Mad Magazine* published since 1957 and a complete collection of *National Lampoon*. You might say I've always been a satire freak — and in this job, that helps! Say, hold that pose while I get my sketch pad!"



CAPTAIN, WILL YOU PLEASE EXPLAIN AGAIN TO SISTER WHAT AN EDUCATOR TOUR IS ALL ABOUT?



"THE WINDOW'S ALL FINISHED, SARGE !"

Pittsburgh sets pace in Scholar/Athlete awards program

by Warren J. Schrum
Pittsburgh DRC

The Pittsburgh DRC had tremendous success with the Scholar/Athlete program during the previous school year and expects to do even better this year.

Sponsored by the Army Reserve and Scholastic COACH Magazine, the national Scholar/Athlete program began in FY 81. The program is designed to honor bright high school athletes while giving the Army Re-

serve favorable exposure in the local community. (For more information on the Scholar/Athlete program, see the Jan. 1982 issue of *all VOLUNTEER*). While the national Scholar/Athlete program is going into its third consecutive year, the Pittsburgh DRC's advertising and sales promotion office has been operating a local scholar/athlete recognition program since the mid-1970s.

The Pittsburgh DRC's success came after a lot of support and hard work.

When all the results were in, the figures showed that:

- A total of 176 high schools out of a possible 367 in the DRC had participated. The figure represents a 47.9 percent participation rate.

- A total of 354 scholar/athletes had been honored. The 354 represented 185 males and 169 females.

- The Metro Area of the DRC had the largest number of participating high schools; 32 out of a possible 59 for 54.2 percent. Close on its heels was the Airport Area with 42 out of 80 high schools.

- The Airport Area had the largest number of recipients, with a total of 85.

What made the 1981-82 program a fantastic success? There were several factors. First, the success was partly due to LTC Ralph R. Wolfe, then DRC commander. He announced that the recognition program would be continuing for the seventh straight year in the DRC, and he supported the project from the beginning.

Also responsible was MAJ George Meier, the executive officer. He was responsible for obtaining USAR medallions, which were presented for the first time to all the DRC's scholar/athletes.

The DRC's 200 recruiters have always been enthusiastic supporters of the Scholar/Athlete program. When they learned that the medallions would be provided in addition to the certificates presented by the DRC, they were even more supportive.

The recruiters contacted their schools, which had initially been interested in the program, but failed to provide names of their recipients. Most of the schools responded and supplied the names and some information about their honorees.

Some of the recruiters even went to the schools which previously did not

Scholar Athlete Award recipients received medallions last spring.



want to participate. Determined to change the school representatives' minds, the recruiters succeeded in getting two schools involved. Here's how the recruiters' efforts paid off:


- Of the 328 scholar/athletes in Pennsylvania, 268 were from the Pittsburgh DRC area. The Keystone State, incidentally, led the nation in the USAREC/USAR program.
- In West Virginia, 74 scholar ath-

letes were honored. Of those, 54 came from high schools in the Pittsburgh DRC area.

- Ohio had 121 scholar/athletes; 24 of them came from Pittsburgh DRC high schools.

- There were 39 honorees in Maryland; eight of them from Maryland high schools covered by the Cumberland recruiters who are part of the Pittsburgh DRC.

Without the active involvement of the recruiters, the Pittsburgh program would not have been a success. The recruiters saw a good program and developed it.

What about this year? Work has already started for this year's Scholar/Athlete campaign. The Pittsburgh DRC sees a 300 high school participation rate. Though it may sound difficult, the program has the recruiters' enthusiasm and support. 

Profile of a Scholar/Athlete

**Story and Photo by
Warren J. Schrum
Pittsburgh DRC**

What type of high school senior was a recipient of the Pittsburgh DRC's and Army Reserve's Scholar/Athlete award this year?

A composite of the 354 honorees in the DRC reveals that all were active in several sports. If the recipient was a male, he normally played both football and basketball, and in many instances, also played baseball, soccer or golf. The female honoree played either basketball, softball, volleyball, or all three.

The honorees were also participants in several school organizations. French and math clubs, student government, class leadership, drama, and newspaper and yearbook staffs were just a few of the organizations the recipients were involved in.

All ranked in the top 10 to 25 percent of their class and many ended the school year as their class valedictorian or salutatorian. All were members of the National Honor Society and many had been selected to appear in *Who's Who Among American High School Students*.

All are headed for college, though most haven't decided on their major.

Darlene Corkan, the female recipient from Appolo-Ridge High School,



Darlene Corkan, a Scholar/Athlete award recipient, recently began her first year at the US Military Academy, West Point.

near Pittsburgh, fits the profile, with one exception. She knows what she's going to be doing four years after college completion. She's planning to be an Army officer.


Corkan is now at the US Military Academy at West Point as a member of the Class of 1986.

As class valedictorian, she could have chosen from any number of colleges. Why then West Point?

"Initially, I had no thought of making a career of the military, but the more I thought of it, the more I became interested," she said before she left for West Point.

The opportunity to deal with people, the promotion opportunities and the traveling are among the Army's attractive points, Corkan added. She also likes the thought of "not being stuck in the same place all the time."

She has had some contact with the Army, so the years ahead won't be too much of a surprise. Her foster father, SFC Robert Miller, is assigned to the 99th ARCOM's 420th Engineer Company.

Corkan said her foster parents were "excited" about her attending West Point. 

Concord's karate champ captivates crowds

*Story and Photos by
Erthalder Westover
Concord DRC*

He exploded into action, hurling his body through the air and chopping his arms so fast that the entire action was over before the onlookers could gasp in surprise.

In a demonstration of his karate skills, SFC Edwin J. Budd shows a special kicking technique.



"Remember, this is a defensive, not an aggressive, art," said SFC Edwin J. Budd, as he addressed a group of high school students in Wolfeboro, NH, recently. "If you have a choice of fighting or escaping, it's always smarter to avoid violence."

The Concord DRC's sports emissary to local communities and high schools held the rapt attention of the students and faculty as they heard him explain the mental and physical discipline required to become an expert in karate. Then they saw the skill demonstrated as the 6-foot, 170-pound recruiter was flipped effortlessly by Robin, his 5-foot 3-inch, 110-pound wife and partner.

As Budd demonstrated his skills, the spectators saw the rapid, powerful thrusts of hands and feet; actions so quick that they were over in a blink of an eye.

The Concord DRC makes good use of this resident karate specialist. Budd, who also serves as a PDNCO, travels throughout the area, promoting the

Army while giving demonstrations in schools and at community centers.

He has learned how to hold an audience's attention with a continuous dialogue interspersed with rapid karate movements. He can entertain an audience, often making them laugh, and always holding their attention.

He has been participating in karate for 10 years and is a 4th degree black belt. He has traveled more than 7,000 miles, giving demonstrations and competing for titles. Budd was the 1981 state champion in Maine and Vermont and placed third in state competition in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

He also placed first in Tae Kwon Do at Southern Illinois State University as well as being overall grand champion in kata (forms). He finished the 1981 season by being rated second in Northern New England Kata.

Recruiting is as important and vital a part of his life as karate is. He wears a gold badge with three sapphires and a recruiter ring.

A veteran of 15 years military service, he has served as a station commander and has been a PDNCO for the past two years.

"One thing you learn in this business is to be flexible," Budd said.

He demonstrates this flexibility in both recruiting and karate. He also shows a lot of enthusiasm for both. He is in top physical condition, as evidenced by his attainment of maximum scores on Army physical training tests for the past seven years. When Budd displays his karate skills while wearing a shirt emblazoned with the Army logo, people can see that the Army encourages physical fitness and initiative. Projecting the Army image, he never misses an opportunity to mention the Army.

Whether he is working in recruiting or offering a karate demonstration, Budd displays his flexibility and enthusiasm; two traits which have become his trademarks.



With the help of a volunteer, Budd demonstrates his karate skills. No contact was actually made in the demonstration.

91G: Behavioral Science Specialist

*Story by LTC Brian H. Chermol
Photos by SSG LeRoy Minor
Academy of Health Sciences
Ft. Sam Houston*

Many people may think Army Behavioral Science Specialists (MOS 91G), sit in comfortable offices adorned with 'happy faces' and pictures of Sigmund Freud. They may also believe that the behavioral science specialist spends his time inquiring about patients' sex lives; giving tests that start off with "I like mechanics magazines - True or False"; and living in mortal fear of being assigned to an infantry division or drug and alcohol center.

To every myth there is a little truth. The majority of 91Gs do work in an office or clinic setting; do question patients about various aspects of their lives; do routinely administer tests of personality and intellect; and are eligible for assignment to divisional medical battalions, or after additional training, to drug and alcohol facilities.

Behavioral science specialists are skilled in interviewing new clients, assisting in referrals to other helping agencies, and providing problem solving and supportive counseling in a group or individual mode. They are trained to teach stress management and behavior modification skills, and to conduct research and surveys. They may also be called upon to provide consultation to hospital staffs, commanders and unit first sergeants.

To be an effective 91G requires intelligence, good communication skills, confidence, maturity plus the ability and willingness to relate with people from different cultural, racial, economic and age groups. It also takes emotional stability, common sense, high moral and ethical standards, and a strong desire to help others. While not usually physically demanding, the work is intellectually and emotionally challenging.

The 91G MOS is available as an en-


listment or reenlistment option to individuals in the grades E-1 through E-5 who have an ST score of at least 105, and are proficient in reading and writing English. They must have a high school diploma (a GED is not acceptable).

Unless already qualified, they will complete the 91B course (basic medical specialist training), then enter the 91G10 course of instruction. The course length is expected to be increased from 10 to 15 weeks in 1983 to provide additional didactic instruction and experience. Subjects taught during course 302 (91G10) include; introductory psychology, psychopathology, interviewing, testing, and basic counseling. The course also includes substance-abuse identification, combat psychiatry and group dynamics. Most of the subjects are taught in a discussion format, in small groups, with the use of multimedia training aids. A significant portion of the course is dedicated to practical exercises in interviewing, testing and counseling, so graduates will have both knowledge and experience in these tasks.

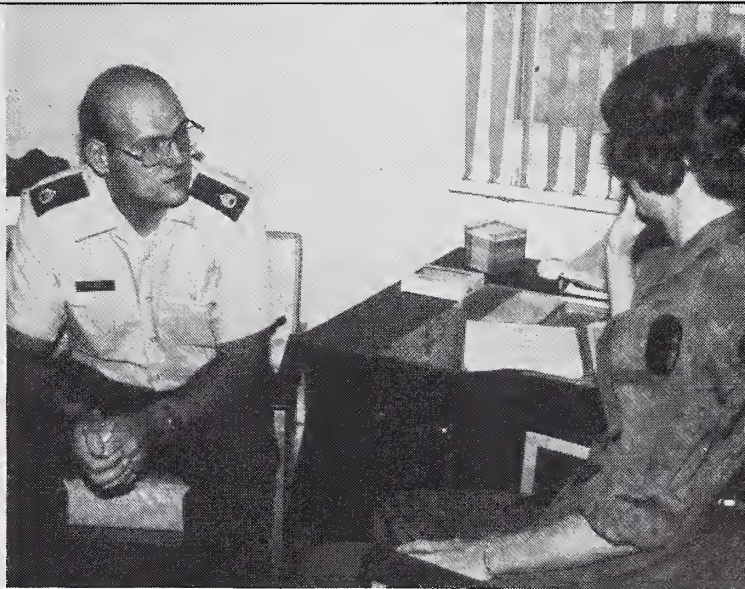
Graduates may be assigned as counselors in military hospitals, mental

health activities or correctional facilities. They may serve as advisors in Army laboratories and test facilities, as command consultants in combat divisions, or as drug and alcohol counselors. Many graduates later attend the Academy's course for additional training in drug and alcohol counseling.

Soldiers enlisting or reenlisting for the 91G career field, (which terminates at the grade of E-7), will report for training to the Academy of Health Sciences at Ft. Sam Houston in San Antonio. The faculty of the Behavioral Science Specialist Branch consists of professionally trained social work and clinical psychology officers and 91G NCOs, most of whom are college trained in the behavioral sciences. Many colleges recognize the excellence of the 91G10 program of instruction by providing equivalency credit for courses completed at the Academy of Health Sciences.

A need exists in the Army for intelligent, mature, motivated people, to enlist or reenlist in the behavioral science career field. The person who enlists or reenlists to be a 91G today may be the soldier who helps you or someone you know tomorrow. 

A behavioral science specialist, (left), counsels a soldier.





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91 G: Behavioral Science Specialist